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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Government to Guarantee 100 per cent. of Export Credits.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 19.
Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech in the House of Commons on unemployment, dwelt with the importance of reviving trade, and said that we had to convert the world's need of goods into a demand and the demand into payment. He announced that the Government's export credit scheme would be amended by the Government guaranteeing 100 per cent. instead of 85 per cent. and a special advisory commission would fix a maximum to which each firm would be permitted to trade. That would enable business in textile fabrics to be done abroad.

Loans to Colonies for Utility Works.

The Premier announced that Mr. Churchill had arranged to raise about £20,000,000 upon the credit of the British Colonies for the purpose of development of railways and other utility works, which would appreciably affect engineering trades in Britain. He pointed out that orders had been falling because the cost of production and the cost of raising capital were both excessive. The Government proposed guaranteeing Colonial loans providing the expenditure promoted employment in the United Kingdom. A fund contributed jointly by the workers, masters, and the State is to be established for six months, from which the unemployed are already receiving benefit and will receive an additional grant for families.

Appeal for Industrial Harmony.

Mr. Lloyd George said that trade recovery was the real remedy for unemployment. That did not depend upon the Government, which was compelled to economise ruthlessly. He emphasised that, despite a debt of eight thousand millions, Britain was paying her way without concealing deficiencies by printing paper money, and her courage would be rewarded. He appealed to masters and workers to compose their differences, otherwise there would be no wages.

Labour Minister Introduces Two Relief Measures.

London, October 19.
Two Government Bills dealing with unemployment have been formally introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Macnamara, namely, a Bill providing for temporary payment of grants to unemployed workers towards maintenance of families and suspending the operation of Sec. 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, also a Bill authorising during a limited period the provision of poor relief to destitute able-bodied unemployed in Scotland and extending the borrowing powers of parish councils.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

President's Oration on the Site of Cornwallis' Surrender.

New York, October 19.
President Harding, speaking at a ceremony in commemoration of the British surrender of Yorktown in 1781 and surrounded by high officials of the Administration, standing within sight of the spot where Cornwallis laid down his sword, said he hoped to see an enduring sentiment of peaceful relationship between the two great English-speaking nations.
"That either should ever again lift the sword against the other must be unthinkable," said the President; "we are naturally arrayed together in trusteeship for preserving civilisation for all time."
The triumph of freedom in the American colonies strengthened liberalism in the Old World. This liberalism grown dominant had inevitably brought Britain and America to a policy of accommodation in the Pacific and adjustment of all differences. After a century of unbroken peace they made united sacrifice in the world war, the lesson of which was the real interdependence of the nations which lead civilisation.
After paying a tribute to France, President Harding said they stood at the dawn of a new day in which nations would be stronger for contributing to the world's betterment. There was urgent need to bring together the best thought of all peoples into a co-operative endeavour which would shun armed alliances and strengthen concord.

THE UPPER SILESIAN SETTLEMENT.

Expectation that the Parties will Accept.

London, October 19.
It is learned that the Polish Government has given an assurance that it will do its utmost to ensure the carrying out of the League of Nations' decision in regard to Upper Silesia. It is believed that this will have a calming effect in Germany. It is known that Germany has been communicating with Poland in regard to a settlement. It is hinted that if either party does not accept the decision, the Supreme Council may reconsider the frontier in favour of the accepting party, but it is confidently hoped that Germany will unreservedly accept.

NAVAL BASE IN THE PACIFIC.

Decision Reached, but not Singapore.

Melbourne, October 19.
Mr. Hughes, speaking in the House of Representatives, said that the question of a naval base in the Pacific was discussed at the Imperial Conference and a decision reached, but the base will not be Singapore.

SOVIET FINANCES.

Maxim Gorky to Negotiate with American Capitalists.

Helsingfors, October 19.
Maxim Gorky has arrived. It is understood that he proposes to enter into negotiations with American capitalists on behalf of the Soviet Government.

CRITICAL POSITION IN STEEL INDUSTRY.

London, October 19.
In a speech at Dalmeir, Lord Inverchairs declared that unless the price of steel was reduced to something like pre-war figures, steelworks must close down.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Consortium Withdraws Owing to Chinese Attitude.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, October 19.
The consortium of banks which was formed with the object of coming to the rescue of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has informed the Minister of Finance that it has been obliged to abandon the idea, owing to the fact that the Chinese Government is no longer prepared to abide by its promised guarantees.

FRENCH TRADE RETURNS.

Decreased Imports; Increased Export.

Paris, October 19.
Imports into France for the first nine months of 1921 totalled fr. 15,833,000,000 and 24,306,000 tons compared with 46,135,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The reduction is largely due to a decrease of nine million tons of raw materials.
Exports amounted to fr. 15,862,000,000 and 10,727,000 tons compared with 9,951,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1920.

CONCEALED BOMB ADDRESSED TO U.S. AMBASSADOR.

Valet Injured and Room Wrecked at Paris.

Paris, October 19.
A parcel addressed to the American Ambassador's house apparently containing a bottle of perfume, exploded when opened by his valet, seriously injuring the latter and wrecking the room. It contained a high-explosive bomb.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

French and Belgian Representation.

Washington, October 19.
Belgium has accepted the invitation to attend the Washington Conference "with thanks and appreciation."
Paris, October 19.
In the Chamber, M. Briand announced that, subject to the approval of Parliament, he himself will head the French delegation to Washington.

U.S. PRESIDENT DECLINES BANKERS' INVITATION.

Private Experts May Attend Conference.

Washington, October 19.
President Harding has declined an invitation from British bankers to send representatives to a non-official financial conference on December 12, but it is opined that probably private banking experts will gladly participate.

U.S. FREIGHTS TO CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Considerable Reductions.

New York, October 19.
The Continental Conference of Shipping Board representatives and shipping companies has announced a reduction of freights to Continental Europe of 15 to 20 per cent. on metals and to 3 to 5 per cent. on oils, grains, meats, and canned goods.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Italian Commander-in-Chief Attends Convention.

New York, October 19.
General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival to attend the convention of the American Legion. He has been accorded the freedom of the city.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 3.)

CHINESE NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent reports that General Cheong Kwok-ching, the commander of the 2nd division has been ordered by President Sun Yat-sen to take his force as a vanguard to Hunan, and there await further orders.
Many telegrams, in President Sun Yat-sen's name, have been despatched to the Kwok Min Tang's branches in the Strait Settlements and America, asking them to persuade the Chinese merchants to subscribe liberally towards the northern expedition expenses.
A Peking telegram states that a lengthy official letter from Tokyo has reached the Japanese Legation in regard to the Shantung question, and will be forwarded to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to-day.
All the Chinese Ministers in foreign countries have been instructed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to ascertain and report the respective Government's opinion as regards the Pacific Conference and the Shantung question.

PEKING'S PRECARIOUS TENURE.

Even Chang and Tsao May Not Suffice.

Writing to the N. C. D. News from Peking on the 13th inst. Mr. Rodney Gilbert states that the threatened collapse of the government without successors in Peking has been temporarily avoided by Chin Yun-peng's acceptance of assurances from Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun that they will hereafter make remittances of certain revenues and use their influence to persuade other Tsuchos to follow suit.
It is also rumoured that confidence is somewhat restored by Pan Fu's faith in his ability to negotiate a Japanese loan, the character of which is unknown.
Opinion is divided upon the possibility of the survival of the Peking Government, many believing that the influence of Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun is now insufficient to guarantee consistent provincial support and that the present effort to resume business is only prolonging the agony.

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

Canton's Decision.

Our Canton correspondent reports that the Government, on receiving the reply of the Macao authorities from the Portuguese Consul, has again considered the question and has decided as follows:—
In view of the Portuguese refusal of the first two demands, namely to apologise to Canton and to punish the offenders, Canton must again press for satisfaction by diplomatic measures. With regard to the third demand, namely the Chinese control of half the waters of the inner harbour, this may be suspended pending the final settlement of the delimitation question. With regard to the fourth demand, namely, that Macao should suppress gambling, this is an internal matter for Macao itself and should be dropped.

PHILIPPINES NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Message to the Legislature.

Following his inauguration as Governor-General of the Philippines, General Wood delivered his opening message to a joint assembly of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the general impression being most favourable, notwithstanding the absence of reference to independence.
The following are leading features of the message:
"My recent and very thorough inspection of the islands involving visits to 48 provinces and 449 cities and towns, has given me a very clear idea of conditions throughout the archipelago. I find the people as a rule, happy and law-abiding and, in the main, prosperous. Public order is everywhere excellent with the exception of minor disturbances in the Moro regions.
"The constabulary, as an organization, is well disciplined and efficient. It deserves and has the confidence and support of the people.
"Too often the administration of justice has been slow and unsatisfactory. The courts of the islands are clogged with approximately 50,000 cases awaiting decision.
"There are not enough judges of the first instance to promptly dispose of the cases coming before them. The judges of these courts are underpaid. I believe that their number should be increased somewhat.
"There is a marked business depression throughout the islands due principally to the fall after the world war, in the prices of the principal staple products of the islands. Happily, this condition is improving and there are many evidences of progressive development in the islands. This development is gratifying and shows that the Filipino people have responded to improved conditions in transportation, finance, public order and markets.
"I am glad to inform you that I find in neighboring countries a very keen desire for closer and more extensive trade relations with Philippine Islands. This speaks well for future trade development and should be encouraged.
"A serious blow has been dealt insular credit through the incompetent management of the national bank. Responsibility for this rests in part upon Filipinos, but also upon those Americans who placed untrained and incompetent men in charge of affairs with which they were unfamiliar.
"The message praises the Philippine system of free education for all, and also pays a tribute to the University.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY WORKERS.

Excluding the staff of the Railway Clearing House, the employees of British railway companies on March 19 last numbered 763,359, as compared with 639,323 on December 31, 1913.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

The Silver State Arrives.

The Admiral Line vessel, Silver State, arrived just after seven this morning from Manila. She brought 78 first-class passengers, 36 of them for Hongkong, and 80 steerage, some 1,800 tons of steel, hemp, etc., for other ports; 156 tons for Hongkong, mainly beer and lumber and 17 bags of mail. The passage from Seattle to Yokohama occupied more time than on the last voyage, the weather during part of the trip being none too favourable.

Passengers.

Mr. C. E. Yeater, late acting Governor-General of the Philippines, was a passenger aboard the Silver State. He had a great send-off from Manila, the famous constabulary band being present and a big crowd seeing him away.
Another passenger aboard the Silver State was Colonel Gilhauser who has been 21 years in Manila and Governor of Mindanao for the last ten. Colonel Gilhauser views the future of the Philippines very hopefully. Great strides have been made during the last ten years, he says, and when asked whether the Philippines could later and with certainty be left to themselves he was emphatic in his reply. "That's certain," he said.

Mr. J. L. Irwin, private secretary to Governor-General Woods is aboard the Silver State. He is making a trip to Shanghai and back to Manila.
Troilus Resumes Her Voyage.
The little mishap to the Troilus has not delayed her very greatly. It appears that some of the teeth in the gearing box dropped out, but this proved much less serious than might have been the case. A mishap of this nature may well prove very costly. The Rhesus stood by the Troilus and, after a day's delay, the voyage was resumed, at first at ten knots and later at twelve. Both vessels are expected to arrive here to-morrow evening. The Troilus will, of course, be examined here and the exact extent of the damage ascertained and matters put right before she leaves.

Seeing The Far East.

The band of the Silver State is formed of five students from the University of Washington who are making the trip for the sake of seeing the Far East. They had a great time in Manila, playing ashore each night, and also at a luncheon given by the Commercial Club to Mr. C. E. Yeater. They ran across the baseball team from the University of Washington, in Japan. Efforts are being made for the team to tour the Philippines, though nothing definite has yet been decided. There is just a possibility, then, that the team may appear in Hongkong and play a match or two.

Empire State Party.

The Empire State with the big tourist party which is visiting the Far East, under the auspices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is due to leave Yokohama to-morrow evening. Three days are being spent in Yokohama and a similar number in Kobe, the member of the party wishing to see a fair amount of Japan. A rather longer stay will be made in Shanghai, though the exact number of days to be spent there has not yet finally been fixed.

General.

Hongkong will not have a sugar shortage for a little time, judging by the amount coming in almost daily. Yesterday the Hupeh arrived with 2,000 tons from Hilo and to-day the Haidis brought 2,100 tons from Cherbon and the Drafur 1,800 tons from Sourabaya. The Drafur, by the way, had a death at sea—a deck passenger diving on the night of the 18th inst.
The Jacox from Calcutta brought 2,700 tons of cargo, mostly for transshipment—gunny bags and coconuts—these last from Penang—formed the bulk of the cargo.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

A New Development.

Local depositors and creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will learn with considerable interest of a new development in the negotiations which have been proceeding with a view to secure the re-establishment of the Bank on a solvent basis.
A Reuter telegram has come to hand to-day which states that the consortium of banks which was formed in Paris with the object of coming to the rescue of the Banque Industrielle has now informed the Minister of Finance that it has been obliged to abandon the idea, owing to the fact that the Chinese Government is no longer prepared to abide by its promised guarantees.

It will be remembered that it was proposed to raise a Chinese loan in France out of which the purely banking liabilities of the Bank would be met.
M. Montargis, the local manager, on being acquainted with the news this morning, informed a Telegraph representative that he was cabling the head office enquiring how the re-organisation scheme would be affected by the withdrawal of Chinese support. He was personally of opinion that it would not be affected very much, but so soon as he hears from Paris he will make public whatever news he has in order to assure local depositors.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

British Press Attitude.

A special "Shanghai" message states that, according to reports, the London newspapers are urging the British Government to withdraw the recognition of the Peking government. They are advocating recognition of the South China government.

On inquiry to-day we learn that there is no news of Mr. Rasmussen, who has now been missing since October 1st.

OUTLAWRY IN MANCHURIA.

Statement by Chinese Foreign Minister.

In view of possible danger to the Japanese residents in the Hanchung district owing to the recent activities of the Hungtuzes, Mr. Obata, Minister at Peking, acting under instructions from his Government, presented an official Note to the Peking Foreign Office demanding strict control of the Hungtuzes in that district.
The Foreign Office sent a reply to Mr. Obata, stating that the Tsucho of Kirin has already taken precautionary measures against the bandits by order of the Government and that danger no longer exists.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

There will be a Sale of Crown Land on the new road between Wanchoi Gap and Magazine Gap, at the P. W. D. offices on October 24—Page 4.

Powell's advertise Evening Dress Wear.—Page 7.

Whiteaways are running Special Sale of Turkish Towels.—Page 3.

The O. S. K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the Borneo Maru.—Page 4.

Lammer's will sell C. Radman and Manila Rope on October 2.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 9½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.91. T. m. perature:—82. Humidity:—73.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting up time to-day, 5.54 p.m.

NOTICE

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OPIUM CASE FAILS.

Serious Allegation Against Police.

The hearing was resumed at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon of a case in which four Chinese were charged with unlawful possession of a big quantity of opium. The first accused, the coxswain of a motor launch, was also charged with allowing his boat to be used for the conveyance of illicit opium.

According to the evidence of two Indian constables stationed on Lamma Island, who made the seizure, part of the opium was found on the motor boat, which was then in charge of two of the defendants. It was lying between two sampans, on one of which were found the remainder of the drug and the other two defendants. The sole occupant of the other sampan was a small boy, Mr. M. R. Lo, defending, alleged at the previous hearing that it was a trumped-up charge. No opium was found on the motor launch, which was lying off Lamma Island merely to repair her engine. One of the sampans that were lying near the launch, said Mr. Lo, rowed away towards the shore as soon as the crew observed the constables approaching in a Hoklo boat. This boat gained the shore first and when the constables reached the shore they found an empty boat and the opium on board.

One of the Indian constables was recalled yesterday and cross-examined by Mr. Lo.

Mr. Smith said the crew of four of the Hoklo boat engaged by the Indian constables to go out to the motor boat had been brought up to the Court by the police in accordance with Mr. Lo's wish. They said they chased a boat.

Mr. Lo: That destroys the whole case.

Mr. Smith: The Indians might not have seen it.

Mr. Lo: They swear that there was no other boat.

The Magistrate: They only swear they didn't see it.

Mr. Lo said it was hardly probable that two vigilant constables who were out to look for opium could have failed to observe the boat. He shuddered to contemplate the possibility of his worship believing it. Mr. Lo said his clerk told him that one of the four men on the Hoklo boat saw the boat that rowed away, and it might shorten the proceedings if the four men were brought into the Court and this man selected to give evidence.

Mr. N. I. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, who watched the case in the interests of the police, said the prosecution would like to call all four men.

Chow Choy, a fisherman who gave the information to the Indian constables about the opium, then gave evidence. He said he went out to sea with the two constables in a Hoklo boat which was manned by a crew of four. He saw two sampans going towards Po To Point and a motor boat going up to them. They went alongside the motor boat and boarded her. One of the sampans started to row away. Witness chased it in his own boat, but the sampans made fast time towards the shore and its crew escaped. He towed the empty sampan back to the motor launch.

Examined by Mr. Smith, Chow Choy said two bags of opium were found on this sampan. The opium which was taken to the Station was the same opium.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, Chow Choy said that when he returned to the motor boat and told the Indian what he found on the sampan, the latter instructed him to chase the crew of the sampan again. The chase was a fruitless one, and he returned to the Station in time to see the opium being weighed. Both sampans were tied alongside the motor boat. He made no report of the discovery of the opium to anybody except the two constables. When he went to the Station to claim his reward for the information he was told by one of the Indian constables that if defendants were convicted, a portion of the fine would be allotted to him.

At this stage Mr. Smith said it was no offence to be tied to a sampan containing opium. The informer was apparently telling the truth. It was quite clear what the motor boat was doing, but mere suspicions were not sufficient. The opium was not found on the motor boat as the Indian constables had said and he did not think it was worth while going on with the case.

Mr. Lo: If that is so, I hope that my indignation (which he expressed at the previous hearing) will be shared not only by the Bench but by Mr. Smith. It is high time that the administration of justice in this Court was not polluted, consciously or unconsciously, by bringing ab-

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solite liars into Court to convict people. I don't want to make unpleasant suggestions, but it is up to the police to find out their case from the informer. They have no business to detain these men for a week knowing they will not be able to prove their case.

The Magistrate: Who knew? Do you suggest Mr. Smith knew?

Mr. Lo: It is up to the police to find out. Mr. Smith is a person for whom I entertain such high regard that I would not think of making any imputations against him. I am asking your Worship to bear me out in saying this, that the police must have known—if they did not they were guilty of gross dereliction of duty. When they opened the case they should have said, "The two Indian constables may be liars and we had better see what the informer has to say." Instead of that they have to confess at this stage that the police witnesses have not been telling the truth. The police, representing the Crown, the fountain of justice, should have got this information from the informer at the outset. Mr. Smith has just whispered to me that the evidence of the informer came to him as an absolute surprise, but the police should have known it long ago. I protest against this pollution of the administration of justice. It is doing the fair fame of British justice a great deal of harm. I ask you to fine the Indian constables for perjury.

The Magistrate: I have no idea who is right—the informer or the Indians. All I can say is there is a discrepancy. I am constantly in this unfortunate position, in which I have no idea what are the facts owing to conflict of evidence.

Mr. Lo: You expressed disapproval of the first witness's demeanour at the last hearing.

The Magistrate: I did not express disapproval; I made a note of it. I said the man showed nervousness, but it might have been for other reasons.

Mr. Lo said he would not have made his remarks if Mr. Smith, representing the prosecution, had not said that in his opinion the case could not go on.

The Magistrate: He was only expressing his opinion.

Mr. Smith: I am not prosecuting. I was asked to come up. The informer's evidence is as new to me as to the Court.

The Magistrate: As to expressing any surprise and indignation as to Indian witnesses' evidence, I should be very glad if they were all entirely infallible, but I am afraid, until the oath is changed, we shall have this difficulty. I am afraid we can't rely on Indians to be entirely truthful. Acting according to their best lights, I am afraid they diverge sometimes from the truth. That applies to Chinese police as well. I wish I could always believe them.

Mr. Lo: I am complaining that the prosecution should have started the case when they knew the informer's evidence, or they should have known it.

The Magistrate: Inspector Spear, you are in charge.

Sub-Inspector Spear: Mr. Lo evidently refers to me.

Mr. Lo: Yes. I must because you are in charge.

Sub-Inspector Spear: I have never seen or interrogated one of these witnesses. I have a master and I have to do as I am told. Inspector Angus directed me to take charge of the case.

The Magistrate: I am afraid elucidation is not so easy for the police as Mr. Lo seems to think. It is extremely difficult even for them

to get to the bottom of the story. In my experience it is very difficult.

Mr. Lo: I don't suggest that Inspector Spear would come here and tell lies; I am not complaining against him individually. I am complaining of the administration of justice. If the man in charge had had in the first instance a draft of what the informer would say and what the Indian constables would say the prosecution would never have been brought.

The Magistrate: I have not heard enough to say whether the Indians may have told the truth or not. On the evidence before me there are inconsistencies. It does not follow that the evidence of the informer can be accepted; the evidence of informers is not easy to deal with.

Mr. Lo indicated that he was prepared to go on with the case and sift the evidence further, but he understood that the prosecution was not prepared to go on. Therefore he had no option in the matter.

Mr. Smith said he based his case on the fact that the opium was found on a sampan which was tied alongside the motor launch. If that was constructive possession by the people on the motor launch he would go on with the case on that ground.

The Magistrate: But the Indians have said the opium was on the motor launch.

Mr. Smith: Yes. That entirely vitiates the case.

The Magistrate: I am afraid I have too long experience to be as much astonished as Mr. Lo. If we could only get evidence which could be relied upon as truthful it would make things much easier here. I don't know if anyone has taken the informer's evidence before.

Mr. Orme added, addressing Mr. Smith, that he need not let Mr.

Lo's indignation deter him from continuing the case if he felt inclined to do so.

Mr. Smith replied that he felt equally indignant as to the motor boat drifting against wind and tide into the bay, but he did not think the case could be brought to a successful conclusion.

Defendants were discharged.

GENERAL NEWS.

CAN'T AFFORD DUCKS IN THE PARK.
Ashton-in-Makersfield, a Lancashire mining township, is disposing of its ducks in the public parks on account of their cost of £13 a year.

FIVE GENERATIONS.
Mrs. Mary Barwick, who has died at West Bridgford, Nottingham, in her 100th year, is survived by eight grandchildren, 14 great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren.

SHANGHAI ROBBER GANGS.
Detective Sergeant Gabbutt again brought up at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 7th inst., the three men whom he arrested on suspicion recently on Yangtze-poo Road and of whom he said at the last hearing that they "put up quite a decent fight." They were charged with being in possession of arms and house-breaking implements, and with being concerned in various armed robberies which they either admitted or had proved against them. The Court ordered all three to be sent to the Arsenal for execution and the charge sheet was endorsed: "The Court once more is pleased to put on record its appreciation of the services rendered to the community by Detective Sergeant Gabbutt in the rounding up and arrest of armed robber gangs operating in the Settlement."

NOTICE

JUST ARRIVED.

September Shipment of Victor Records

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JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANTI-REGISTRATION PROPAGANDA.

Singapore, Oct. 19.
As the result of a visit by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Tan Chin-seng, Director of the Overseas Bank, Penang, has been arrested, along with a teacher, with a view to banishment in connection with the anti-registration of schools propaganda. Goh, a co-delegate of Chun Lok shan, has cabled from London emphatically dissociating himself from Chun's sensational letter, and is returning to Malaya immediately.

CRICKET.

R.G.A. v. Wilts.

On the H.K.C.C. ground yesterday the Wiltsires played R.G.A., a drawn match resulting. Batting first, Wilts lost a wicket for eight. Col. Wyndham was then joined by Major Wallis and the pair took the score up to 78. Col. Wyndham opened slowly, and only 43 runs showed for 90 minutes play. At 30 he returned one to Chester which the latter failed to hold. After the interval he scored freely, his total mounting by 50 in half an hour. He carried out his bat for 109, including 15 boundaries. Capt. Batta was unconquered with 38, including the only six of the match, off Barchard. The innings was declared at 2.35 with 188 for two wickets.

R.G.A. opened well, 66 showing when Chester skied one to Wallis at mid-off. The second wicket fell at 110 and the next at 121. Stumps were drawn at 4.30. R.G.A. having 161 for eight wickets.

An interesting incident occurred during the match. Wallis bowled a fast one wide of the wicket and Parkes played at it. The ball went high. Holdman, keeping wicket, stood well back and took it. Parkes, thinking the ball "dead," walked out of his crease and Holdman threw the wicket down. The umpire rightly gave him out.

The scores follow:

2nd Batt. Wiltsires.
Col. J. B. Wyndham, not out, 109
Mr. Beaven, l.b.w. Davies, 2
Major Wallis, b. Davies, 31
Capt. Batta, not out, 38
Extras, 10

Total, for 2 wickets, dec., 189
Mr. MacDonald, Edm. Brown, Major Culver, Sgt. Holdman, Pte. Purton, Mr. Deane and Edm. Rogers did not bat.

Bowling analysis—
O. M. R. W.
Graham, 14 2 76 1
Davies, 10 2 51 2
Barchard, 4 1 11 1
Barchard, 7 1 42 1
Chester, 1 1 10 1
Fisher, 1 1 8 1

R.G.A.

Capt. Oliver, b. Brown, 65
Mr. Chester, c. Wallis, b. Purton, 17
Capt. Davies, b. Purton, 32
Major Bagnall, b. Brown, 1
Mr. Baker, c. Wallis, b. Brown, 14
Mr. Graham, not out, 14
Capt. Fisher, b. Brown, 0
Sgt. Barchard, c. Beaven, b. Brown, 0
Mr. Parkes, st. Holdman, b. Wallis, 5
Extras, 1

Total for 8 wickets, 161
Capt. Meredith, Mr. Thornton did not bat.

Bowling analysis—
O. M. R. W.
Wallis, 8 1 50 1
MacDonald, 7 1 38 1
Purton, 9 1 43 2
Brown, 7 2 17 5

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The following teams will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday next, October 22nd, at 2.15 p.m. against Civil Service Cricket Club:

1st XI on H.K.C.C. Ground.
T. E. Pearce (Capt.), H. H. Benson, L. J. Davies, Capt. F. Havelock Davies, Major H. M. Edwards, F. H. Farthing, E. G. Lammett, E. J. H. Mitchell, M. D. C. Sandberg, M. M. Watson, R. E. A. Webster.

2nd XI on C.S.C.C. Ground.
L. D. McNicoll (Capt.), H. H. Day, R. G. Edkins, A. S. Exell, W. J. Hope, D. Reid, G. W. Sewell, H. H. Taylor, Dr. D. J. Valentine, J. R. Way, F. N. Young.

ALIENS' NATURALISATION FEE.

The arrangement by which aliens who served for three months in the Forces during the war may apply for naturalisation without fee closed on September 14. Applications are now liable to the fee of £10.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE OF WALES IN MOTOR COLLISION.

London, Oct. 19.
The Prince of Wales and Prince Henry were involved in a motoring accident near Cambridge, a motor cycle colliding with the Princes' car, the back wheel of which was smashed. The Princes were unhurt, but the sidecar passenger was picked up unconscious.

THE FALLING MARK.

Rotterdam, Oct. 19.
The heavy fall of the German mark has caused a feeling of recklessness on the Dutch exchange, nearly approaching a panic, not only on the Share and Stock Exchange but also quotations in the produce market have recently fallen so much that failures are avoidable. Unemployment is increasing. One shipyard discharged eight hundred men on Saturday morning alone. Other concerns such as the metal industry have reduced wages by from 8 to 12 per cent. Strikes are threatened.

HANDWRITING WIRELESS.

London, Oct. 19.
It is reported from New York that the newspaper World has published facsimile reproductions of messages in the handwriting of M. Briand and General Pershing transmitted from Paris to America by wireless. It is predicted that before long pictures will be wireless across the Atlantic as easily as they are now transmitted by cable.

FALL IN FREIGHTS.

London, Oct. 19.
Circulars are being sent out to shareholders of Tankers Limited and the Scottish, American and Transport Oil Company containing a proposal to amalgamate. The latter is unable to make the substantial payments provided in the agreement with Tankers owing of the serious fall in freights. A sum of \$59,876 is still unpaid.

FREEDOM OF NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 19.
The Freedom of the City is to be conferred upon Admiral Beatty, Marshal Foch, and Generals Diaz and Jacques, who, during their stay in the United States, will attend the Convention of the American Legion.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, Oct. 19.
It is reported from Washington that it is asserted there that the real purpose of the threatened railway strike is to force the Government to adopt State ownership of railways. It is believed the men desire to return to the conditions existing during the war when the Government controlled transportation.

NEWSPAPER LOCKOUT.

Berlin, Oct. 19.
As the result of a demand for increase of wages, the newspaper proprietors have declared a lockout against the technical staffs of all non-Socialist newspapers in Berlin. Consequently only two minor non-Socialist papers are appearing.

GERMANY'S BEST ALLY.

Berlin, Oct. 19.
A naive assertion was made in a speech at Essen by the Prussian Premier, who expressed the opinion that the present economic situation was Germany's best ally, as it was compelling England to pay more in unemployment doles than she obtained from Germany as reparations. He thought this fact should be utilised by the German Government.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, Oct. 18.
The League of Nations recommendation respecting Upper Silesia is to be enquired into from the legal viewpoint by the Ambassadors' Council, whose next sitting is to-morrow. The British Ambassador, Lord Harding, is expected to-day from London.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR BUREAU.

Paris, Oct. 18.
The former State Secretary, M. Albert Thomas, now Director of the International Bureau of Labour, Geneva, has sought and obtained from the Socialist party authorization to resign as a Deputy and a mandate to retain his Directorship.—Vale.

BISHOP SCOTT OF SHANTUNG.

London, October 19.
The Cambridge University is conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Bishop Scott of Shantung.

GERMANY PEACE TREATY.

Washington, October 19.
The Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty with Hungary.
Later.
The ratifications have completed the Administration's immediate peace programme and the United States is now at full peace with the Central Powers. Before the final vote was taken the Democrats endeavoured to substitute the Treaty of Versailles, with twelve Lodge reservations, for the German Treaty, but this was defeated and the reservations of the Foreign Relations Committee, prohibiting American membership of the Allied Reparations Council, or any other international committee without the consent of Congress, was adopted.

U.S. TARIFF LAW.

Washington, October 19.
The House of Representatives passed by 197 votes to 74 the Bill extending the emergency tariff law until February 1st, 1922.

NOTICE



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SPECIAL SALE OF TURKISH TOWELS FOR 5 DAYS ONLY

Commencing on Tuesday Oct. 17th

OWING TO AN ERROR OF OUR LONDON OFFICE, WE HAVE RECEIVED A DOUBLE STOCK OF TOWELS THIS YEAR, AND IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE STOCK TO NORMAL,

WE ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING LINES AT HALF PRICE

SIZE	USUAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
21" x 42"	\$1.40 Each	70cts. Each
22" x 50"	1.50 "	75cts. "
23" x 56"	2.00 "	1.00 "
24" x 50"	2.30 "	1.15 "
28" x 56"	2.80 "	1.40 "
23" x 50"	2.95 "	1.50 "

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY FOR 5 DAYS ONLY

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Des Voeux Road.

INSIST ON GETZBEST

SEVERN BARRAGE DELAYED.
There is no prospect of the Severn barrage scheme being carried out for some time, reports the Transport Ministry. In a communication to the Newport (Mon.) Development Association, the Ministry says it is impossible to state that the scheme will not be proceeded with at some future date, when financial conditions are more favourable. The Water Power Resources Committee recommended that a technical commission should investigate the question, but, in view of the financial stringency it was decided not to establish the commission at present. The recommendation will be further considered when conditions are more nearly normal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Nurse at Peak for a boy of 5.—Apply Box No. 612 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A large, bright, airy offices, centrally located.—Apply Box 611 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—One office in No. 4 Queen's Road Central to be let. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET.—A Flat in Cambay Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—Apply to Messrs Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Almeida Street.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of Members will be held in the Pavilion on Tuesday, 24th, October 1921, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of authorising the issue of Debentures under the new Articles of Association.

By Order of the Committee.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 17th 1921.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The next Gymkhana has been fixed for Saturday 5th November 1921. Programmes can be obtained at the Hongkong Club, the Racecourse and the Jockey Club Stables. Entries close on October 25th.

A further extra Gymkhana meeting will be held on 26th November in aid of the British Legion.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on Friday, 21st, October, 1921, at 5.45 p.m. to consider, and if thought advisable, to raise the Entrance Fee to \$25.

By Order,
ROBT. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 14th Oct., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
From NEW ORLEANS via JAPAN P. R.T.S. & SHANGHAI.
The Company's Steamship "BORNEO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Oct., 1921 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th Oct. 1921.

RUSSIAN BALLET

Chamber of Commerce Room
Friday, 21st October, 1921.
at 5.30 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

given by
Miss Mosolowa and Mr. Gordon

Kindly Assisted By
Mr. HUBERT ANNIS and
Mr. H. R. FLOWER.
with
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ACCOMPANIMENTS

Admission 5s, 2s & 1s.
Booking at MEHTA & Co.,
Hongkong Hotel Building

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 24th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land on new road between Wanchai Gap to Magazine Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rent	Annual Rent
100 feet by 100 feet	10,000 sq. ft.	17,300	17,300
100 feet by 100 feet	10,000 sq. ft.	17,300	17,300
100 feet by 100 feet	10,000 sq. ft.	17,300	17,300
100 feet by 100 feet	10,000 sq. ft.	17,300	17,300

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The half yearly meeting of the Jockey Club will be held in the Jockey Club rooms, Hongkong Club Annex, on Thursday 21th October at 12 noon.

NOTICE.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of members will be held at the Club House North Point, on Friday, 21st, October, 1921, at 5.30 p.m.

By order,
ROBT. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 14th Oct., 1921.

MACDONALD & HUNTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Donald Macdonald and Robert Hunter carrying on business as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere under the style or firm of MESSRS. MACDONALD & HUNTER has been dissolved as from the first day of July 1921, so far as concerns the said Donald Macdonald who retires from the said firm and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by Robert Hunter who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Messrs. Macdonald & Hunter.

DONALD MACDONALD.
ROBERT HUNTER.
Hongkong, October, 12th 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 21st Oct., 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at the godowns of the Yaumati Godown Co., Yaumati:
293 kegs Wire Nails
15 coils Galvanized Wire

Also
A Quantity of Cast Iron Water Pipes
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 22nd Oct., 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at Yuen Seng Fat Godown, Kennedy Town:

77 Bags Cardamon
1 coil Manila Rope 3½", about 1500 feet
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 24th Oct., 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street:

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:
Teak hatstand, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dining chairs, dinner wagon, square tea table, glass-ware and crockery, rugs, etc., etc.
Teak bedstead, wardrobes, dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, chest-of-drawers, washstands

Also
A Few pieces of Blackwood-ware
And
One Western Union Code Book.
On view from Saturday the 22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 25th Oct., 1921 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 1 Kimberly Villas, Kowloon

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:
Teak hatstand, Chesterfield couch, leather covered armchairs, bookcase, Pictures and engravings, brass vases and ornaments, card table, carpets, lace curtains etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table, and chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, tea table, ice chest, glass and cutlery ware, dinner crockery, etc., etc.
Double brass bedstead, double and single iron bedsteads, dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, wardrobes, chests-of-drawers, washstands, toilet crockery, etc.

Also
A few pieces of Blackwood-ware (curios cabinet, table, jardiniere and teapots).
And
One Iron Safe
One Gramophone with records
On view from Monday the 24th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

The favourite passenger steamer
HAI-MUN.
(Capt. Charles E. Page).
Sails for Hongkong and Shanghai every alternate Tuesday.
Next sailing from Hongkong, 18th October, 1921.
Apply Theo. Cook and Sons or P. Hing Tai, 116, Wing Lok Street.

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KOMOR & KOMOR
The Oldest Curio Shop in Hongkong.

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We offer the whole of our stock
AT LESS THAN COST!

CASH SALE

now on
CURIOS, SILK GOODS
IVORY & SILVER WARE
CHINA, BRONZES
FURNITURE, etc.

The complete Stock must be cleared
BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds of 500.
Interest 6% free from income tax.
Price is: 498.50 net
Interest payable every 6 months from 1st of May 1922
Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to frs 13,000,000
For subscription apply to Banque de l'Indo Chine.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on Tuesday, the 25th October, at 4.30 p.m. in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council owing to the resignation of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposals and secondors to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th Oct., 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

TELEPATHY TEST BY EXPLORER.

It was announced at the International Psychical Congress at Copenhagen that the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who left recently with the Greenland and North American expedition, has promised to place either himself or a sensitive Greenland at the disposal of those engaged in psychical research, for an experiment in the receipt and dispatch of telepathic reports.

CHINA'S TARIFF REVISION.

"Open Door" And British Trade.

Mr. B. Lenox Simpson ("Putnam Weekly"), Adviser to the Chinese Government, in an article in the Financial News, deals with the question of China's proposed Tariff Revision. He writes:—

"The total revenue for 1920 was \$32,000,000. The 1921 figure will approach \$100,000,000, because import and export duties are yielding a large increase under the revised import tariff, and stricter export valuation. Even now, however, the specific tariff, which should be based on 5 per cent. ad valorem, works out in many cases only to 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. That is why China has just requested the revision of the tariff up to an effective 5 per cent. in terms of an arrangement made two years ago. An effective 5 per cent. would bring the revenue well over one hundred millions at once. It may be of interest to state, in view of the questions asked in Parliament on Aug. 10 concerning the Mackay Treaty, that the application of the principles of that treaty, with the abolition of likin, i.e., a consolidated 12½ per cent. import tariff and a 1½ per cent. export, would bring the total Customs revenue to about \$140,000,000 a year, irrespective of the vastly increased turnover which free trade within the territories of the Republic would automatically guarantee."

"The issue, therefore, is to free trade from the crippling restraints of an antiquated system, and thus to release the natural forces which will make for a greater increase. The ruling class in a country is of not much importance compared with economic factors for when the time is ripe for the removal of hindrances, rulers, like people, either adapt themselves to new conditions or disappear."

"With a trade capable of being expanded at least 100 or 200 per cent. during the next decade, the question of fully preserving the 'open door' becomes important. The London Journal of Commerce has done the community an important service by publishing in its issue of Aug. 12 the statement made by the Japanese Premier in the Japanese Diet that the Powers had acquiesced in the abolition of the 'open door' in Manchuria. The British Government denied in Parliament any knowledge of this report, and no doubt the matter is being investigated, since the Japanese statement is entirely untrue. But in view of the issues raised the following figures are important. The value of the trade of Manchuria in 1920 was total of \$1,348,000,000 or Chinese \$522,000,000 or £70,000,000 at the present price of silver, and \$99,000,000 at last year's price. The value of the whole trade of China in 1920 was \$1,700,000,000 or \$2,550,000,000. Therefore, Manchuria accounts for almost precisely 20 per cent. of the trade of China. Manchuria is just as Chinese as the rest of the Republic, there being 23,000,000 Chinese to about 70,000 Japanese residents, including the leased territory. The necessity of preserving all Chinese territory on an equal status has transcendent importance. The 23,000,000 Chinese customers in Manchuria are as important as 23,000,000 in the Yangtze Valley. Japan has tried every possible formula for weakening this dictum, and failed, and that is precisely the reason why it is imperative for the commercial community to keep a watchful eye on the political scene, and to insist that all territory within the geographical limits of the Chinese Republic shall be identically considered."

"Regarding the British share of the trade, these final figures are important. Of the total tonnage engaged in the carrying trade from and to foreign countries and between the open ports of China British bottoms accounted in 1920 for 40,000,000 tons out of 104,000,000 tons, which exceeds the highest figure yet recorded, and may be compared with the Japanese total of 28,000,000 tons. It shows complete

recovery from the effects of the war. The actual value of the trade is harder to state, because everything to and from Hongkong is counted as British in the returns. But on this basis the British Empire is easily ahead of Japan, the tendency being, as in the case of shipping, toward an improved position in almost all classes of goods, not excluding the important item of cotton manufactures of all kinds."

MR. BLAND'S REPLY.
Mr. Simpson's article has been strongly criticised in the same London daily by Mr. J. O. P. Bland. At the outset, Mr. Bland points out that "Mr. Lenox Simpson repeats his abetted assertion that Great Britain's only interest in China is commercial, but after giving fantastic estimates of the probable development of China's trade in the near future, and emphasising the consequent importance of preserving the open door, he proceeds to the remarkable conclusion that it is imperative for the commercial community to keep a watchful eye on the political scene, meaning thereby Japan."

Quoting Mr. Simpson's own words, as reported by the New York Times, with regard to a "regular campaign in (England) for the protection of China against Japan," Mr. Bland says that campaign is essentially political, and that British trade interests are only invoked for purposes of "group bait."

Dealing with Mr. Simpson's statement that the comparative insignificance of China's trade is not due to any inefficiency of the Chinese Government, but to the antiquated fiscal system, he asserts it is untrue that the restriction of China's trade is entirely, or even chiefly, due to the existing likin system. On the contrary, he says, on the authority of the last annual report of the Chinese Maritime Customs, that no real reform, whether of the fiscal system, or the currency, or the judiciary, is even remotely possible so long as the Central Government represents nothing more than the interests of group of politicians unable to exercise any effective authority beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Province. Manchuria, he says, is the only part of China where trade has shown steady improvement and progress during the past ten years, and this because Japan's protection of her vested interests has there prevented the scandalous squeezing and lawless plundering of the Tuchen regime. Mr. Simpson, he states, has drawn a purely imaginary picture of a wisely progressive Chinese Government, which the Powers should welcome to the family of nations, and he designates this as sheer flimflam, intended chiefly for American consumption, and to pave the way for young China's agitation for the abolition of extra-territoriality. In conclusion, Mr. Bland says the Peking Government has been fiercely denounced for the past three years for having sacrificed China's dignity, sovereignty, rights, and future revenues in return for Japanese loans, subsidies, and doles. There is no denying either the financial transactions in question or their detrimental effect upon the political independence and integrity of China. This being so, it would be interesting to know upon whose behalf Mr. Simpson is acting when he conducts this "regular campaign for the protection of China against Japan."

Is he speaking for the southern malcontents, who so freely denounce the corrupt Peking clique, or for the Government which, thanks to Japanese loans, is still able to afford the luxury of foreign advisers? Or can it be that the Peking Government, having now pledged everything negotiable, would not be unwilling to see the day of reckoning averted, as the result of a campaign from which it is careful to dissociate itself? In the latter case, another question naturally arises, viz., how can England or America hope to protect the sovereign rights of a country whose rulers are prepared to mortgage or sell them? And in any event how is this protection to be afforded on the purely commercial, non-political basis upon which Mr. Simpson insists?

LIFE IN HARBIN.

A Centre of Adventure and Intrigue.

Among the many curiosities of the Far East, Harbin holds a secure position. The residents in Harbin spoke of it as a kind of Klondyke, because of the rapid growth of the city and of many fortunes that were made in it, because of the adventures and adventures which came and went, and because of the reckless gaiety that reigned at midnight. But the dominant impression that was produced upon me was of a place seething with unrest, intrigue, and insecurity.

The cost of living was high, for the unit of currency, the yen, had risen to 30, and everybody was at pains to make ends meet. The taxi-driver who brought me to the hotel from the station, a ten minute drive, demanded ¥10, and when, in astonishment I appealed to the manager, he confirmed this as the official tariff. Later I handed a letter to one of the messengers in the vestibule to post, and presently, I received a bill for ¥1. "What is this?" I asked of the manager. "It is quite in order," he replied. "We can't pay our messengers, and how else are they to live?" The housing question had been rendered acute by the great influx of population during the last few years; rents had soared high, and houses and flats were nowhere to be found. So a few enterprising people, noticing a big stretch of land lying waste beyond the railway track, solved the question for themselves by building there houses and shops of timber. The example spread, and within three months a new and extensive quarter had sprung up, a regular "Timber Town," with spacious and uniform streets and every house surrounded by a commodious courtyard.

But, despite the high cost of living many people seemed to maintain a lofty standard, their bountiful *hors d'oeuvres* surpassing an ordinary man's dinner. There were few theatres, but many picture palaces, with thrilling American films, and a perfect plethora of cabarets. These mid-night "concert-halls," as they were euphemistically designated, were advertised as "gay, brilliant, and cozy." It was here that the gilded youth, cosmopolitan adventurers, and the *démimonde*, with the bourgeois foregathered to eat, drink, and be merry whilst songs and dances of dubious virtue were rendered to the strains of a jazz band. But the more serious element belonged either to the railway officials' Club or the Commercial Club, though even here bacchante was played into the small hours, devoted wives sitting beside their husbands at the green-baize tables until fatigue or losses drove them home.

It was at one of these clubs that I heard strange stories of military adventures and political mountebanks, of espionage and counter-espionage. Some German officers, late prisoners of war, had offered their services to England for intelligence work, and having been refused, applied to Japan and were accepted. Koltchak, I was told, had fallen out with Semenoff, not on the ground of politics or strategy, but simply on account of a woman. And then I heard of a beautiful Scotswoman, boasting an aristocratic title and pretending to be an agent of the British Government, who succeeded in getting lavish sums for the alleged purchase of ammunition, with which she disappeared in the company of a suspicious Pole who flew an American flag on his motor-car. Any week, any day, other adventures might come, for this was a fruitful field, and then vanish into the beyond.

ARCHITECTS' VICTORY

SCHOLARSHIP.
For the Victory Scholarship 1921 of the Society of Architects two designs of equal merit have been selected, and the prize of £100 is to be divided equally between Mr. Bright Fraser, M.S.A., and Mr. J. H. White, A.R.I.B.A., both students of the First Atelier of Architecture.

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 "MENTOR" 15th Nov. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
 "MACHAON" 22nd Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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BARON UNGERN.

Sentenced to Death.

A telegram from Novo-Nikolaievsk states that the Novo-Nikolaievsk Tribunal has sentenced Baron Ungern to be shot.

The *Novosti Zima* gives the following particulars of the proceedings.

Prosecutor Yaroslavsky, in a long speech, on the general aspects of the case, spoke of the disappearing class which Ungern represented and whose age-long authority had dramatically ended.

Ungern was one of the most honest of all the Barons fleeing to foreign lands and from there organising attacks on the people.

Ungern impersonates the anarchy handed down from the days of the Christian crusades, an adventurer who still preserved the character of a demon, with all its ferocity and brutality; participating in unnumbered robberies and crimes, and torturing the peaceful inhabitants. How many lives have been destroyed by all the Barons of Ungern's type while serving as officials during the autocracy of the Romanoffs for three hundred years!

But 1905 brought an end to the nobles and their privileges. The revolution of 1917 finally annihilated them. From that moment the Barons commenced to struggle for the recovery of their last privileges. In the per-

son of Ungern, Soviet Russia meets her most irreconcilable foe. He burns villages out, murders children, spoils and tortures everybody he meets in his way. He grinds the people to atoms, he continues on his road to restore the Monarchy, and has seldom enough time to sign the orders of cruel execution and torture of all Reds.

Further the Prosecutor characterises Ungern as an ancient type of historical knight of the sauro-fighting kind, and continues:

"Our sentence on the Baron should serve as a sentence of death on all noblemen depraved and absorbed with lust for blood from the healthy body of the people. Wherever this lust of blood is manifest: it should be annihilated, and therefore we should act even with this blood-thirsty beast as well as with all."

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Bogoloubov, mentioned that many the defence of Ungern is looked upon as superfluous. His tracks are too deeply saturated with blood and his victims are crying to heaven for surcease from torture. The accused himself must recognise his destiny, and feel convinced that defence is superfluous.

In reply to the Chief Judge's invitation to make his defence, Ungern replied: "I have none. I have no more to say."

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
GENOA, PORT SAID, CO-
LOMBO & STRAITS.The Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Oct., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th Oct., 1921 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.Agents.
Hongkong, 18th Oct., 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From HAMBURG via
ANTWERP & SINGAPORE.The Company's Steamship
"ATLAS MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd Oct., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA.Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS
LIMITED.From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.The Steamship
"BENLOMOND"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 3rd Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& CO. LTD.Agents.
Hongkong, 19th Oct., 1921.MR. DE VALERA ADVISED
TO ACCEPT.Sir Horace Plunkett Favours
Dominion Status.

Sir Horace Plunkett and Captain Henry Harrison, on behalf of the Irish Dominion League, have addressed the following to Mr. de Valera:-

In the course of our labours we have been brought into touch with important elements of political action and thought in Ireland, Great Britain, America, and elsewhere, which exercises directly, or indirectly, a most powerful influence upon public opinion and public policy.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANG-
HAI AND MANILA.The Company's Steamship
"ARIZONA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th Oct., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA.Manager.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1921.

Those of whom we speak, believe that Ireland would be well advised to accept Dominion status, if it implies, as they believe it must imply, full legislative, executive and economic independence, and an imperial relationship functioning as to policy and action by co-operation founded on mutual agreements arrived at by consent, and carrying with it a direct representation on the Imperial Conference and on the League of Nations.

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THE "NEW WORLD"
ACTION.

Claim for \$250,000.

The hearing of the action at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, in which the directors of the New World are being sued for \$250,000 in the 5th inst., by the Tobacco Products Corporation, was wholly taken up with argument on Mr. G. D. Musso's application for the dismissal of all but one of the defendants from the case, on the ground that the "New World" is a limited liability company and they are, therefore, not personally responsible. Counsel appearing were Mr. R. T. Bryan, with Mr. P. Faison, for the plaintiffs, Messrs. G. D. Musso, K. E. Newman and A. Ross for the defence, while four others watched the case.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Carrying on the argument in support of the application, Mr. Newman said that directors were told, when they were appointed, that they would be liable only to the extent of their holding and no more. They were no more liable than were the directors of any British or American Company and he submitted that if there were to be a judgment, it should be against the New World, not the directors. The Tobacco Products Corporation were themselves shareholders and he asked, when they bought shares, did they expect to be made liable for any damages which might be awarded? There were apparently some fears on account of the mortgage on the premises, but there were quite enough assets in the company to satisfy any judgment that might be given as well as the mortgages. He asked the Court very seriously to consider the whole matter before making the directors personally liable, for that would upset the whole trade of Shanghai. Every director in Shanghai believed that, in anything done for the company, it was the company that was liable, not the directors.

Mr. Musso said that the case would be decided on Chinese law and the doctrine of estoppel in such circumstances held good in Chinese law.

THE QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

Mr. Bryan replied that a condition of Chinese law was that a corporation could not bring suit unless it was properly registered,

and the Supreme Court of Peking had held that, where a company had failed to register its articles, the members of the corporation were liable. Evidence had shown that the New World was an unregistered company or partnership. The defendants had also stated in their answer that the property was in the possession of mortgagees and that they had no power or authority to carry out the contract. What, therefore, would be the value of a judgment against the company?

A remark by Mr. Bryan that the summons was returned by the Italian Consul, with the statement that the New World was an Italian company, brought an indignant denial from Mr. Musso, who said: "This is only one of many misstatements by Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan: Well, it was returned by the Italian Assessor. If the Court dismisses the summons against these defendants, the plaintiffs' claim will be practically defeated.

The Assessor (Mr. Tenney) said that judgment would be reserved and they would proceed with the next issue.

Mr. Musso asked that the case might be adjourned pending a decision on this point, as, in the event of the motion being overruled, it might be necessary to make application for all the shareholders to be joined as defendants.

The Court agreed and adjourned.

"NEW WORLD" NOT A COMPANY.

On the case being continued on the 6th inst., Mr. Tenney said that the considered opinion of the Bench on Mr. Musso's motion that all the defendants except one should be dismissed from the action, on the ground that it was a limited liability company, was that the New World was a partnership and, therefore, the motion was overruled.

Mr. Musso said that, if it were a partnership, then every partner was liable and it would not be right for those who were already in court to bear the burden of all the shareholders. There were hundreds of shareholders and the procedure would be to join them as defendants. If this were done, they would be entitled to a chance to be represented in the defence and this could only be secured by a notification of the decision that had been come to. There was also the question that some of the

shareholders might be of other nationalities than Chinese. He therefore, applied that all the shareholders be joined as defendants and that the case be adjourned so that notification could be given. He wished also to take the opportunity of giving an assurance that, whatever the result of this case, the \$37,000 admittedly due to the plaintiffs would be paid. As a matter of fact, the money was being brought into Court.

Mr. Newman said that Mr. Dallas, a British subject, had been in touch with the negotiations throughout and counsel believed that he held shares to the extent of Tls. 10,000. He thought this showed how particularly strong was Mr. Musso's argument. Undoubtedly Mr. Dallas would be content to leave his interests in the hands of the Court, but he ought to have an opportunity of defending them if he thought fit.

Some discussion ensued as to the likelihood of being able to trace all the shareholders, in the course of which Mr. Bryan said that he agreed with Mr. Musso that this would be difficult, owing to the probability that much of the scrip would be issued in fictitious names. This was a Chinese custom.

The Assessor said the Court saw no objection to joining all the shareholders as defendants and the case would be adjourned for a fortnight, in order that a general notification might be advertised, warning shareholders of the action taken.

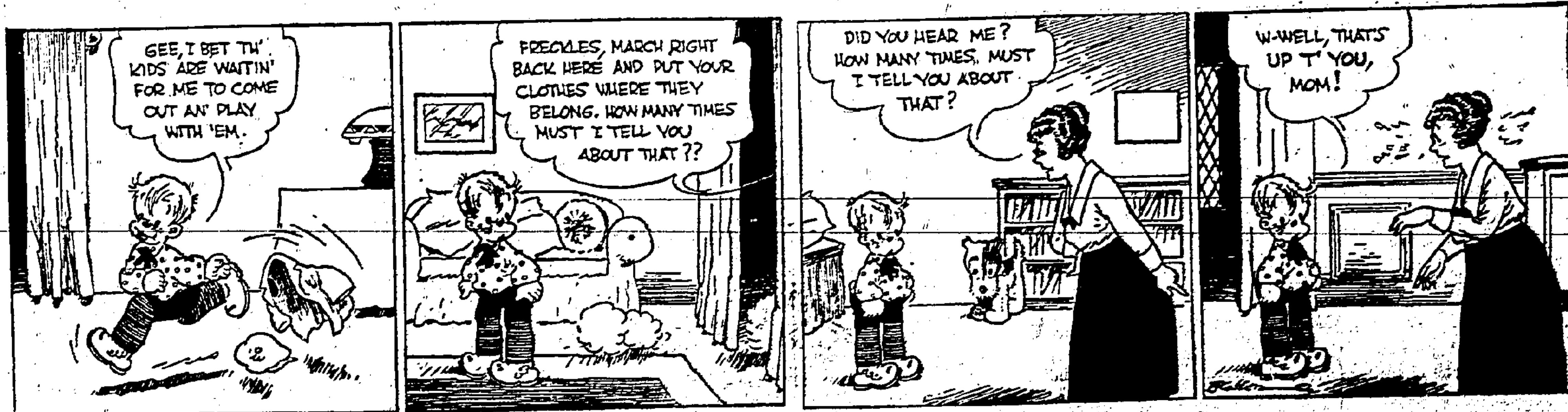
"THE METHOD OF
MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance" writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and well-fitted otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 33, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment and instruments to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

Birth.

SUTOR.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sutor, a son, at Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 18th inst. Shanghai papers please copy.

Death.

CARVALHO.—Mr. Cesarino Caprio de Carvalho, at 8.45 a.m. yesterday in his brother's residence No. 19 Ashley Road, Kowloon. Shanghai and Manila papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921.

WANTED—EFFICIENCY.

The British Association, which has recently met at Edinburgh, showed that there is no lack of subjects for those who are prepared to examine the scientific world in its relation to human happiness. Practically everything from the marvels of wireless telephony to the mysteries of occultism was touched upon during the session, three sections of the Association sitting simultaneously for several days. We have before us a cutting from a Home paper giving just an ordinary report of some of the proceedings and we find that the question of vocational training for people having less than the normal brain power, the suggestion that there should be established a State-aided Imperial School of Anthropology, the wonders of an ultra micrometer recorder which registers a movement of one thousandth part of one millionth of an inch, and the breakdown of the minimum wage were all discussed in one day. A diversity of subjects in all conscience.

It is when men and women of special qualification meet to discuss the everyday problems with which they are faced that the world of thought gets a decided uplift. The matter of the wonderful micrometer told of above—doubtless a marvellous mathematical instrument—is much more suited to the scientific workshop than to a public discussion, but when we have eminent thinkers dilating on the question of the minimum wage there is something in which all can take an intelligent interest, especially in view of the modern industrial movement. We see Mr. Mitchell, of Glasgow, stating that a wage based on an arbitrary standard of life beyond actual subsistence was not based on economic law, though it might be a matter of legal or moral obligation. A wage based on a standard of living and not on the value of selling price of the product tended to unemployment and inefficiency. And then Dr. Drysdale said there was a belief among the working classes that there was plenty for all if it was properly distributed. That he said, was a complete fallacy. There was not, and never had been, plenty for all. Efficiency of production was the keynote if we wished to improve the condition of the people and put a stop to the blind class warfare we had at the present time.

It is that last sentence which occurred to us as being eminently worthy of a little emphasis. Efficiency of production; that is what is needed according to the opinion of scientific men and according to the opinion of anyone who will give the matter a moment's thought. The organised workers are thinking far too much about minimum wages and not thinking enough about their maximum efficiency as regards output. And that very largely tells the story of Britain's trade depression, because lack of efficiency has led to prices higher than those charged by practically any other country of manufacturers in the world. It is a subject well worth thinking over.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Germany's Finances.

Scarcely had our yesterday's editorial upon affairs in Germany been indited than along comes Reuter with a message to damp the Mark Tapleyism of our observations. According to Lloyds Bank monthly report, the financial position in that country is not only as black as it looks, but blacker. Germany is bankrupt, says Lloyds Bank, and default with the reparation obligations is merely a matter of time. A leading London bank, needless to say, has more intimate facilities for forming a judgment upon such a question than are available to us here, and it behoves all and sundry to give due heed. We cannot, however, help thinking that the tendency to take the sombre view is overdone. It is easy enough to understand the possibility, perhaps the probability, of German insolvency; but what ground is there for advancing this as a postulate? While Britain was constrained to make such drafts upon her resources as the world had never dreamed of, while Belgium and the north-east of France were devastated and the latter's mines and machinery wrecked, German soil remained unscathed. Unless nearly all the British correspondents who have investigated conditions there since the war have been misleading us, Germany has effected a very notable industrial recovery, allowing a liberal margin for exaggeration, unwelcome or willing. Her capitalists have exhibited abundant enterprise, and her workers for the most part have addressed themselves diligently to their task, to say nothing of the recent Rathenau-Loucheur agreement. Strikes there have been, but probably fewer than in the Allied countries, despite H.C.L. being even more in evidence in Germany. Heavy as the reparation payments sound, they cannot be deemed prohibitive considering the scale of post-war budgets. Lloyds Bank implies that German prosperity in certain fields is a flash in the pan. Perhaps so. We do not presume to contradict so eminent an authority, but it seems to us that Germany stands at least a sporting chance of pulling through.

The Other Fourteen.

Astonishment and amusement, with a leavening of indignation, have been evoked in certain American circles by disclosures concerning Congressman Herrick of Oklahoma. To 49 entrants for a beauty competition promoted by a Washington newspaper Mr. Herrick sent an exceedingly self-laudatory epistle, in which he stated that he held "one of the highest offices in the nation, and will at a time not exceeding eight years hold the highest." Possibly this great material attraction was offered lest he should fail with the moral one, which is set out in these extraordinary terms, as they may be described without exaggeration: "Do you wish to enter for another prize contest, a contest for the greatest prize on earth that any woman could ever win—a contest for the whole heart-and-soul love and hand in marriage of one of the 15 men now living on the earth who can look God and all humanity square in the eye and say, 'Against my body and against my soul there rests no moral stain, for I have kept my body free from all moral stain in order that I may look my virgin bride in the eye without guilt and shame in my heart?' When confronted the legislator replied that the letter was written strictly along the lines of research in relation to a Bill to end these displays of feminine vanity, which he asserts are a peril to the sex on account of the publicity, because unscrupulous men set themselves to lure the girls from home. If it is correctly stated that of all the 49 girls but one responded to Mr. Herrick's letter, it certainly looks as if the competing damsels are not at all standoffish. Some of them, however, were not only written to but appear to have been visited by Mr. Herrick, who created so unfavourable an impression that the authorities were notified, when the author of the moral-sublime epistle gave the explanation already noted. So far Congressman Herrick of Oklahoma, places a big smudge against the world's male population, saving himself and fourteen other select individuals. But who are the remaining members of the Unimpeachable Fifteen?

The British Delegation.

We now have it from the Premier himself that he is likely

DAY BY DAY.

BEING FORCED TO WORK, AND FORCED TO DO YOUR BEST, WILL BREED IN YOU TEMPERANCE AND SELF-CONTROL, DILIGENCE AND STRENGTH OF WILL, CHEERFULNESS AND CONTENT, AND A HUNDRED VIRTUES WHICH THE IDLE WILL NEVER KNOW.—Charles Kingsley.

There was one non-fatal case of puerperal fever reported yesterday.

Lam Kwai Yuen and Tong Kui Sang were this morning charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with conspiracy and demanding money by menaces from Chan Ng, the comrade of a foreign piece goods firm in Queen's Road West. Mr. Leo Lingaito and Mr. R. E. Webster are being retained for the prosecution and defence respectively. The case was remanded to enable the police to make enquiries into the nature of the charge.

An unhappy sequel to a reckless "plunge" at the fantasmagorical tables at Macao was made known to the police when the steamer Sui An returned here yesterday. On the way a Chinese female passenger attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea. The steamer was promptly put about and a boat launched. The woman was rescued and when interrogated as to the motive for the rash deed, she tearfully confessed to having lost \$2,000 at a fantasmagorical house at Macao.

EVERYTHING WRONG.

Minister's Bitter Attack on the Modern World.

Modern civilisation was bitterly attacked by an American visitor, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently.

"The world has fallen into a moral slump," declared Mr. Tipple. "Ideals have undergone amazing changes, conceptions of primary gospel principles have been distorted, truth has been perverted, Christian virtues have lost their divine lustre, and physical force rather than moral law has been given the supremacy. There has been a universal recrudescence of sin, particularly in America, and the sense of sin has been dulled."

Modern manners had deteriorated painfully, continued Mr. Tipple. There was a growing vulgarity and recklessness in dress and behaviour and an increasingly alarming disregard for the sanctity of the home. The world was groaning under industrial coercion, oppression and antagonism, race-riot, ignorance, and illiteracy. There were millions of underpaid people in all lands, people who could scarcely provide the bare necessities of life, who lived monotonous, colourless lives, who knew nothing of the sheer joy of living; there were multitudes who lived in filth and squalor and sin, people with stunted bodies, stunted minds and stunted moral perceptions.

"The world," he continued, "wants to be rid of poverty and ignorance, of lust, greed, violence, ill-will and social injustice, the warping burden of hatred and war and all other grievous burdens. What help is there for this poor-broken world? Naturally we look to the Church, but we find that it is full of imposing ceremonies, of thundering moralities, of rigid decencies, the clatter of rules, platitudes and polemics, venerable traditions, the infinite cog-wheels of organisation—everything except the spirit of the Galilean Peasant who came to plant in the garden of the world the seed of love almighty."

to attend the Washington Conference. America has shown a flattering anxiety for the presence of Mr. Lloyd George, whose colleagues have lent their persuasion, with the result that the head of the Cabinet expects to go immediately the Parliamentary situation allows. It is to be hoped this does not mean that the Premier may not arrive until after the start of the Conference, even if he has to leave before its termination. The other representatives are as announced, except that General Smuts has decided to leave South Africa's interests to the representatives from Home. Such confidence is gratifying, if General Smuts' absence is not

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

A Correction.

Sir.—Kindly permit me to point out an error in your last Saturday's issue in which you said I was the first Chinese lady to practise Western medicine in Hongkong.

My elder sister, Miss Singcha Hoashoo, M.B., Ch. B., F.R.C.S., who was also a graduate of the Edinburgh University, practised in Hongkong 1912-1914.

Yours, etc.
Y. H. HOASHOO.

COURT MARTIAL.

Sequel to a Reunion.

A meeting with an old friend whom he had not seen for many years led to Sergt. A. Monaghan, of the 2nd Wilt. Regt. getting into trouble. He was charged at a District Court Martial, held at Murray Barracks this morning, with being absent without leave from 11 a.m. on Oct. 6th until apprehended by the Garrison Military Police about 7.55 p.m. on Oct. 7th. The Court was composed of Major W. C. Downing, R.G.A. (President) Capt. E. L. Betts, 2nd Wilt. Regt., and Capt. H. K. Morton, 22 Punjab. The prosecutor was Lieut. J. M. Dodington and Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for accused, who pleaded guilty.

Accused had been in the Army for nine years, said Mr. Mason, and he suggested that it was absurd to imagine that he was absent from duty on purpose. He had been a victim of circumstances over which he had no control, Mr. Mason submitted, and anyone in the world might be in a position over which they had no control. On the day in question, said Mr. Mason, outlining the facts, accused went to the Hospital to get some medicine and about eleven o'clock went to Queen's Road to see a dentist. In Queen's Road he met a friend whom he had not seen for many years and the two went off to have a drink together, which was not a serious offence, considering the circumstances, contended Mr. Mason. One drink led to two and two to three and it became too late to go to the dentist. Accused went to Stonecutters and returned later on the launch. He was returning to Barracks when he met his friend again and they had one, or perhaps two, more drinks. Accused did not then wish to return to Barracks for the moment and the pair went to the friend's room in a hotel. There accused laid down to have a nap, but unfortunately, the nap was of longer duration than he intended, and he did not wake up until late the next day. He had no intention of being absent, submitted Mr. Mason, but overslept himself. It was within the common knowledge of the Court, Mr. Mason suggested, that the liquor that could be purchased was not all that it should be, and it was quite possible that it was the bad liquor that caused accused to oversleep. When accused was apprehended, he was returning to Barracks, sober and properly dressed. It was an unfortunate position and accused was a victim of circumstances. It was not that he had been refused leave and there was nothing that made it really criminal. It was absurd, Mr. Mason concluded, that accused, with nine years' service and the Military Medal, promoted on the field from private to sergeant, knowing what the cost would be, would do a thing like this on purpose, and he submitted that the punishment inflicted should be the lightest possible under the circumstances.

St. Major G. F. E. Rapson, D.S.O., said he had known accused for four and a half years, from early in 1917. In France on service with the Battalion he was always a gallant and hard-working N.C.O. and he had been hard-working since peace. The only fault witness had had to find was that on one or two occasions he had been absent, otherwise he had worked very hard.

Lieut. Dodington read accused's record of service, in which it was stated that he had been absent four times since enlistment and there was one case of obscene language. He had the Military Medal and the 1914 Star.

The sentence of the Court will be promulgated in due course,

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A curious ecclesiastical survival is recalled by the appointment of a new "Archpriest" to the parish of Haccombe, near Newton Abbot. The "Archpriests" of Haccombe formerly claimed, by virtue of their office, to be exempt from any but archiepiscopal visitations, the right to sit next the Bishop on all public occasions, and the right to wear lawn sleeves; but the late rector claimed immunity only from the Archbishop's visitation. At one time there was another "Archpriest" in Devon—the rector of Bere Ferrers—but he has long lost his privileges. The office of Archpriest appears to be unknown elsewhere in the western part of the Church.

The Census returns have disclosed some little-known villages and districts, but London itself has some districts and streets which are totally unfamiliar to most Londoners. How many know Garlickhithe or Fortis Green, for instance? Where is Straightmouth, Allfarthinglane, Pickleberry-lane, Pig Stye-alley, Brockley Tip, the Land of Promise (which Horton recently endeavoured, without success, to re-name), Puddle Dock, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Twiglane, Stew-lane, Hanging Sword-alley, Sugar Loaf-court? In fact one can only hope to know something of London by exploring (as Dr. Johnson said years ago) its innumerable alleys and byeways.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

One of the worst things about "writing to the papers" is the fact that often when casting round for a subject, a body is inclined to be a bit critical at times, critical about what other folks say and do. It's the easiest thing in the world to disagree with what we both read and hear—for the sake of a theme—and from mere disagreement it's equally as easy to lash ourselves into a kind of mild fury as an excuse for a good lam at something or somebody. That's really a kind of mild dishonesty but space has to be filled, bricks have to be made, straw or no straw, and—well, we'll let it go at that.

I had it in my mind all day yesterday to say a word about you League business that was brought into being at the Helena May Institute the night before yesterday but no, thinks I to myself, better leave it alone; I might only vex some folk and be misunderstood into the bargain. And so I had just made up my mind to try a bit screech again on the Irish question when Joe, he shoved across a bit cutting (reproduced elsewhere in this issue) out of one of the Home papers about a man, name of Tipple, who had been easing a lot of hot air out of his system about the wickedness of the modern world. Thinks I, this is too much; last week Dr. Hodgkin and now this son-of-a-gun ticking us off.

As you'll see for yourself this reverend Tipple—sounds suspicious but he might be a life-long abstainer for all we know to the contrary—speaking at the Ecumenical (watch that one, Joe) Methodist Conference in London declares—but you can read it for yourself. I admire his stock of adjectives but no the truth of his statements. It seems to be the fashion now-a-days for every minister at a loose end to get up on his hind legs and unbuckle his mind about this sinful old world of ours.

Maybe if he'd said that lots of folk were in a measure losing their sense of proportion he would have expressed his thoughts—if they really were such—in more appropriate words and more discreet language. Now, sin is always with us, but it takes on different aspects in different generations and the sins of our forebears are undoubtedly softened by distance. The Rev. Tipple is maybe impressed by what he sees around him, magnified no doubt by its nearness and maybe also through sheer inability on his part to make historical comparisons.

In a milder fashion, Dr. Hodgkin played a solo on the same string and I'm inclined to think left a lot of folk here with a kind of religious cow-itch on their conscience. Nearly all re-aversals, like measles, leave their after-effects, and this latest one apparently has run true to form. I felt sorry in a way to see Mr. "Amen."

The Archbishop of York, who fears that it may never be possible to revisit some of the more remote of the 497 parishes in his unwieldy diocese, has just concluded a visitation which has taken not months but years. The Bishop of London has 644 benefices in his huge diocese, and even with the advantage, compared to Archbishop Lang, of being able to reach any one of them in a motor-car drive of an hour or so from St. James's-square, he would find a visitation still takes something like six years to complete, if he were able to visit only two parishes a week regularly throughout the year. It is little facts like these that demonstrate how unworkable are many of the Anglican dioceses on the present scale, and how urgent is the need for division and sub-division.

Darton church, where Sir William Sutherland (the Premier's secretary) was married the other day, with Mr. Lloyd George as the chief among the wedding guests, is a handsome building in an otherwise unlovely countryside. It is ancient, too, and of the perpendicular style, and that its chancel, at any rate, is of no dubious antiquity is attested by an inscription on a wall plate of the roof recording that it was built in 1517 by Clunian monks of the neighbouring priory of Breton, otherwise Monk Breton. The Clunians, or more properly Clugniacs, monks, had of old an abbey at Bermansley. Darton church is also rich in brasses. Many other old parish churches can boast of fine brasses, but very few possess wall plates indicating the definite date of construction.

HERR ERZBERGER.

Stormy Career of Germany's Laughing Politician.

Herr Mathias Erzberger, the story of whose tragic and was lately recorded, was an unusual figure in German politics, writes Mr. George Ronwick. He was what the French would call an arriviste; he turned every available opportunity to use, and forced his way forward by tremendous energy and great political instinct. Like the opportunist, his methods might not be always commendable, but in a political school which was not supposed to lead to the university of office, he was almost the solitary example of a man who really trained himself for administrative rank.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

He was an interesting personality; of small and stout build, with ruddy cheeks and bright eyes shining through inconspicuous gold-rimmed eye-glasses. Of cheery countenance, Hans Thoma might have used his features with effect in one of his religious pictures.

Born in September 1875 at Bittenhausen, a little place in Württemberg, he grew up in neighbouring Biberach, an ancient, well-remembered town in the romantic Swabian south.

The poet Wieland has made the region famous in verse for ever, and has termed Biberach the German counterpart of Thracian Abdera, birthplace of Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher. And so some have called Herr Erzberger the Laughing Politician. He was certainly jovial, liked a good story, and could always cap anyone's wit.

A teacher at 19, he soon found that he wanted a wider school-room. At 21 he was an editor, and busy with politics. Seven years he spent in Stuttgart, mainly engaged in forwarding the Christian (Catholic) Trade-Union movement.

In 1897 he was sent to the International Labour Congress in Zurich, and with that journey began his connection with and his knowledge of foreign countries.

While in Stuttgart he developed into a ready and popular orator, his suavity, as the Germans expressively put it, or his gift of the gab, as we say, standing him in good stead at workers' meetings.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

His 23rd birthday found him in the Reichstag as member for his birthplace, Bittenhausen, and his home town, Biberach. The way to get on in the Reichstag was to have a speciality. Herr Erzberger's first was colonial questions; for colonies were then being the imagination of young Germany, and Erzberger then was young Germany.

I met him first on a cold day in January 1905 and he persuaded me to come to Reichstag to hear the following day's debate. He was its star: he attacked the Government with regard to South-West African scandals, and did it with such effect that Prince Buelow became angry. His own party, the Centre, was surprised, for had it not always been a cautious, courtly-mannered body?

Here was one of its young men bringing the rhetoric of the Left into the midst of the decorous party of the Blacks. The Government shook its heads, and showed its annoyance by turning the official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's" heaviest invective upon the daring young man.

He made errors, as a young man will, in his campaign, but he stuck to his guns. In the following year he tried to persuade the Reichstag to refuse to pass the Colonial vote. Herr Spahn, his party leader, solemnly sat upon him, and the Government showed its spite by leaving his speeches out of the official reports. Before his motion came to a vote, however, Prince Buelow had dissolved that Reichstag.

ABILITY IN BUSINESS.

He went on fighting steadily. Politics were not enough for him; he soon had a large interest in business, and there he showed shrewdness and ability of a parti-

cularly high order. The vast firms of Germany vied for his advice and co-operation. Governmental chiefs, who were not burning with admiration or love for him, used him on foreign missions.

With the war his name became world-famous. He was, I think, the first non-Governmental person to know that the German General Staff regarded the Battle of the Marne as the end of the Pan-German dream of world-conquest. He knew their dread secret—that France had to be laid low in six weeks or victory would not be achieved. But he remained an annexationist for long after that, hoping against hope. When he electrified his country and the world with the famous July (1917) Peace Resolution, he had not altogether given up the hope that some sort of "German" peace might be achieved.

His resolution took his party and Parliament by surprise, but he carried both by storm. Then his last lingering hopes went. He set about the task of persuading those in authority that the game was up. He had the courage—and it needed courage of a very high order under the circumstances—not only to face grim facts, but to take upon himself the greater share of the responsibility involved.

He led the Armistice Commission, and signed the Armistice; he fought grimly for the signature of the Peace Treaty lest still more terrible woes should fall, and they would certainly have fallen, on Germany. The Pan-Germans, their first revolution-bred fears over, saw their chance and made him responsible for the terms of the Treaty!

A CAMPAIGN OF HATE.

Then began a campaign against him which has, perhaps, no parallel for ferocity and hate. Unheeding, he took upon himself the hardest and most thankless task the Government had to face—the ordering of Germany's taxation. He drew up and passed through the National Assembly a tremendous new scheme of taxation. That and Germany's new Constitution are the two great feats of the regime which ended with Erzberger's resignation at the beginning of 1920.

The Pan-Germans pursued their bitter vendetta; he became the worst-hated man in Germany, and, unlike most politicians who achieve that, he had not the gift of inspiring much devotion. The hard and determined politician and business man could deserve support, but unfortunately he could not compel love. But his gifts made him a pillar of strength to the Government. Pan-German fury culminated, as I do not need to recall here, in one of the bitterest libel suits ever heard.

Now, long after its echoes have died away the assassin's bullet has found him.

STRENUOUS AMERICANS.

And The Price They Pay.

Americans are proud of being a strenuous people, but as a result of overwork hurried meals and insufficient rest many of them suffer from maladies due to vitiated blood and disordered nerves.

As a remedy in such cases Dr. Williams' pink pills, the famous blood and nerve tonic, enjoy an enormous popularity in all parts of America. Here is the description given by Mr. A. F. Ballman, a bank teller who lives at 621 Euclid Avenue, Los Angeles, California, of how the pills cured him of headaches and other troubles due to over-worked nerves.

"I have a nervous breakdown several years ago from which I never fully recovered," says Mr. Ballman. "I was irritable and nervous, and suffered from frequent headaches that were very severe and sometimes of long duration. My sleep was broken and, unrefreshed."

"Through reading about Dr. Williams' pink pills I was led to try these pills. There was an improvement after I had taken half a bottle of them. Then gradually my nerves regained their strength, the headaches became less severe and less frequent, and now I sleep soundly and feel better than I have for a very long time."

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Your own druggist sells them, or you can obtain them direct by mail. \$1.50 the bottle, \$3.00 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING BOARD.

Important New Proposals.

The creation of a permanent Imperial Shipping Board to replace the existing Imperial Shipping Committee is the proposal put forward by the Imperial Shipping Committee in a report issued as a White Paper.

The suggested functions of such a body state the Committee, would be—

"(a) To perform such duties as may be entrusted to them under laws in regard to Inter-Imperial shipping, applicable to the whole or to important parts of the Empire."

"(b) To inquire into complaints in regard to ocean freights and conditions in Inter-Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the Governments of the Empire."

"(c) To exercise conciliation between the interests concerned in Inter-Imperial shipping."

"(d) To promote co-ordination in regard to harbours and other facilities necessary for Inter-Imperial shipping."

The Board should not be to any appreciable extent greater than that of the present Imperial Shipping Committee. The post of chairman should be a paid one and the appointment should be for five years with eligibility for re-appointment.

The official representation of the United Kingdom of the Dominions, of India, and of the Colonies and Protectorates must, the Committee think, remain as in the present Committee. The official members would, of course, hold office at the pleasure of the Governments nominating them.

With regard to members experienced in shipping and commerce the Committee recommend that there should be as many as six representatives of shipping and commerce for the whole of the Empire, and that with this number the representation of shipping and commercial interests in the Dominions could be secured and that probably some rotation of representation could be arranged among the several Dominions.

They also think that of these six members three should be chosen more especially for their experience in shipping and three more especially for their experience in commerce, and that they should be appointed for a period of three years in each case, but so that one of each group should retire each year.

While the official representatives must be chosen by their respective Governments, it is suggested that the choice of chairman and of the representatives of shipping and commerce must ultimately rest with some Imperial authority, or in default with the British Government acting in consultation with the Governments of the other parts of the Empire.

The Committee are inclined to the view that the best way of providing for the actual appointment of the proposed new Board would be its incorporation by a Royal Charter, following the precedent of the Imperial War Graves Commission. As to the question of endowing the Board with compulsory powers, the Committee think that question need not be gone into at this stage. If the Board, when once set up, find that they are hampered by the lack of such powers, the question of acquiring them could be raised.

In making these recommendations the Committee state that they do not contemplate that there should be set up any office in the nature of a Government department. In addition to the actual members of the Board they think that only a very small secretariat would be required, and that the services of the Board, with the exception of those of the chairman, would be honorary. The total expenses should thus not reach more than a very few thousand pounds, and these should be met by agreed contributions from each part of the Empire represented on the Board.

With regard to the danger of overlapping with existing Government departments the Committee state that there has been a tendency for matters of a really departmental nature to be brought before the Imperial Shipping Committee, and they think that any attempt to make the proposed new Board a court of appeal from the decisions or policy of individual Governments or departments in respect of matters which are wholly and properly within their competence should be guarded against.

UNPROFITABLE TRAMS.

Swindon Corporation last year lost £1,512 on the tramways, but made a profit of £6,600 on the electricity undertaking.

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ALLEGED SOCIALIST PLOT IN JAPAN.

"A Shocking Affair."

Judging from reports appearing in the Japanese papers there seems to be little doubt that the Japanese police authorities are now engaged in the investigation of what they believe to be a serious Socialist plot, as many arrests recently made will suggest, although what the nature of the intrigue is veiled in an atmosphere of secrecy. There is even a suggestion that it is a second Kotaku affair.

According to the *Hochi*, the police authorities were busy engaged in their search on the 11th ult., in spite of its being Sunday, and some arrests were affected that day. The Tokyo Journal declares that Mr. Kurohiko, the blind Russian poet, who was deported from Japan some time ago, is involved in the case. Nor is there much doubt, it says, that the Korean Provisional Government at Shanghai is implicated. A number of secret telegrams and letters which were dispatched by the blind Russian poet are said to have been seized as a result of a

domiciliary search. The *Hochi* further reports that Wada Kiyotaro, one of Mr. Osugi's followers, who, finding Tokyo too hot to hold him, fled to Osaka in the latter part of July, proceeded to Shanghai early in August, and has been with the Korean Provisional Government, keeping up secret communications with Takatsu and other fellow-thinkers in Japan by means of code telegrams. The Japanese authorities, getting wind of his doings, have wired instructions to the Japanese officials at Shanghai for his arrest and repatriation to Japan. It is expected that with his examination the case will witness marked development.

Mr. Okubo, a high official of the Metropolitan Police, is quoted by the *Yomiuri* as stating that it is a shocking affair. It is still premature to form any definite opinion of the case, but investigations so far made indicate that it is a serious matter. It is of very extensive dimensions and it is difficult to see at present its full scope, but the police are of opinion that some seventy Japanese, Chinese and Koreans are connected with the affair.

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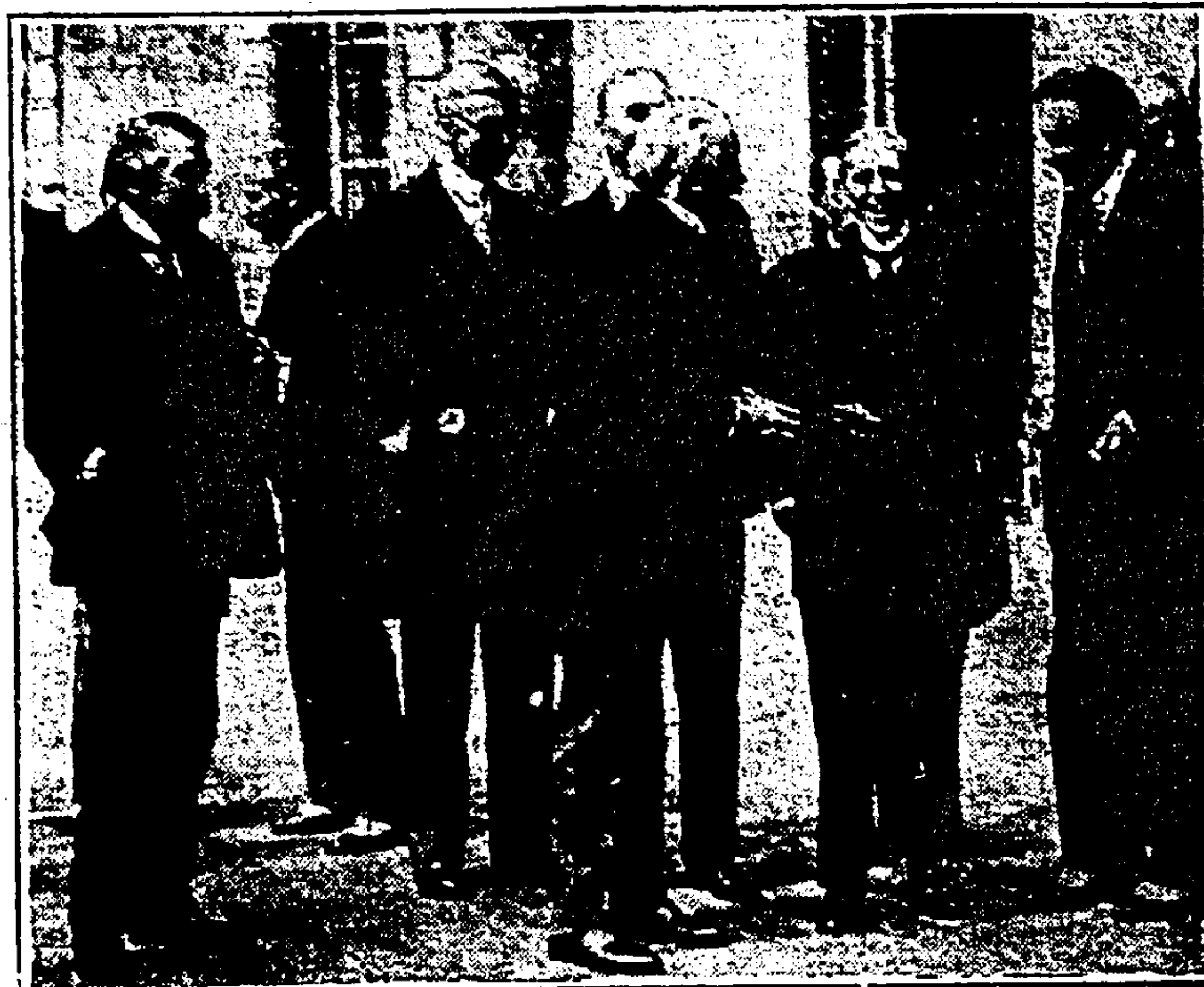
CAMERA NEWS



Roscoe Arbuckle, film comedian, being arraigned before Police Judge Daniel O'Brien, in San Francisco, on a charge of murder resulting from the death of Virginia Rappe. Photo shows Arbuckle (extreme right) at the bar at the preliminary hearing. Arbuckle entered a plea of not guilty.



Eamon De Valera, Irish president, is shown arriving at the opening peace session of the Dail Eireann.



This group of the Supreme Council of Diplomats was taken in the garden of the presidential chateau at Rambouillet, France. From left to right are Premier Briand of France, U. S. Ambassador Harvey, Lloyd George, and U. S. Ambassador Herrick, facing Lloyd George.



The King out hunting at Bolton Abbey on the famous Yorkshire moors. He is tallying his score in his game book.



Photograph of the Duke of Marlborough and his bride upon their arrival at Blenheim Palace after the honeymoon. She was formerly Miss Gladys Deacon, a Boston society girl.

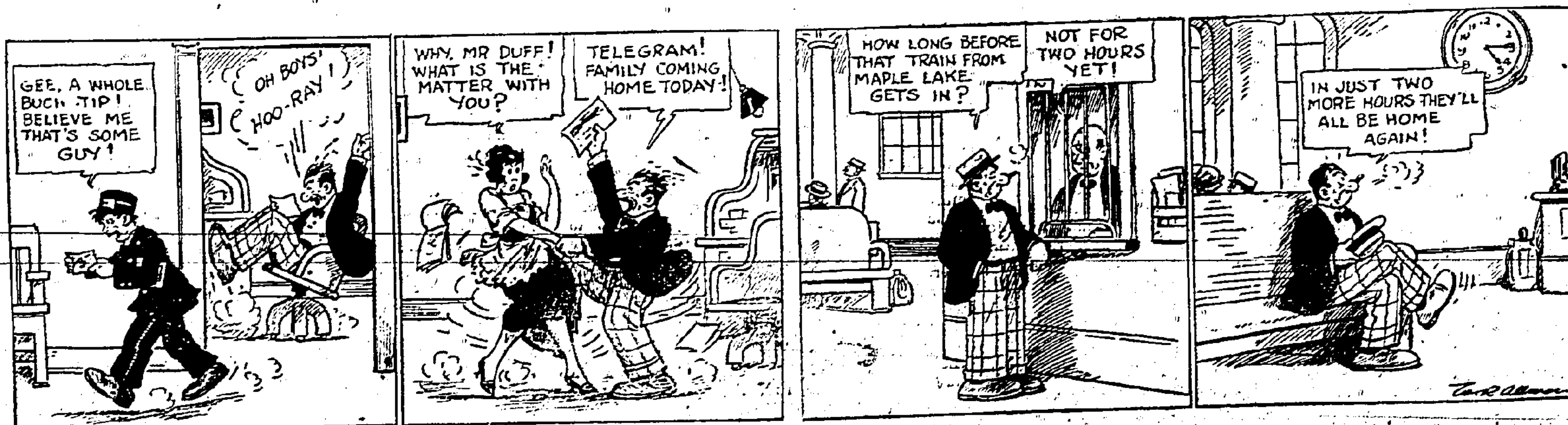


KING ALBERT AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM. Photographed at Buckingham Palace, London, during a recent state visit.

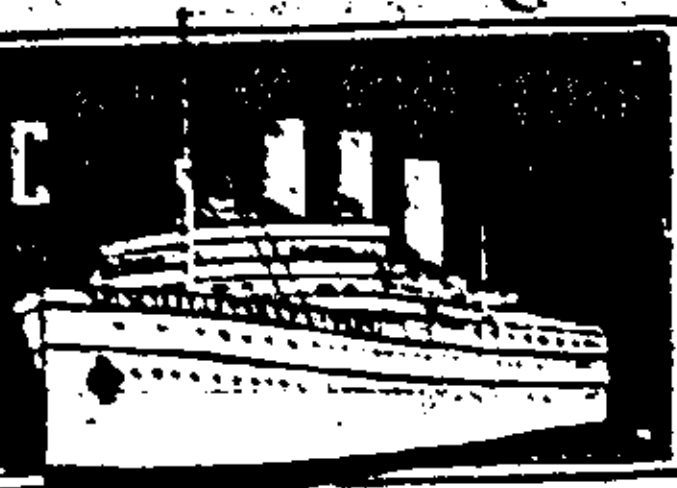
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NEW ORLEANS SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Ports and Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—100, Power's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 1073.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.
S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA S.S. NANKING
Oct. 29th Nov. 6th Dec. 12th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.
S.S. NILE S.S. NANKING
Nov. 13th Nov. 23rd

* Calling at Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, TEL. NO. 1934.
ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. NO. 2161.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR
LINESAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR NEW YORK.

"GRACE DOLLAR"	via Suez	22ND OCT.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	via Panama	22ND NOV.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	via Panama	19TH DEC.
"M. S. DOLLAR"	via Suez	2nd JAN.

FOR VANCOUVER.

"HAROLD DOLLAR"	...	26TH NOV.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	...	26TH DEC.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOORTEL. 792.
795.Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.
PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.
For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

S.S. Silver State	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
...	Oct. 22	Nov. 11.

S.S. Wenatchee	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
...	Nov. 19	Dec. 9.

S.S. Coast	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
...	Oct. 25	Nov. 11.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. Montague ... Nov. 11.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points
Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE
TOSAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

LAKE ONAWA ... Sailing Oct. 21.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.
OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. JADDEN ... 24th October.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only)
From Macao daily at 8.00 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only)Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st November.
"TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	13th November.
"KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	17th November.

† Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

\$173,000,000 SAVED.
Contracts to the value of approximately \$338,000,000 were cancelled as the result of the armistice, said Mr. Hilton Young in a Parliamentary reply. The saving effected was approximately \$173,000,000.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.
According to various reports derived from official as well as unofficial sources, it appears that the Japanese authorities are contemplating the rebuilding of the whole Japanese railroad system of 8,000 miles, at a cost of \$200,000,000, approximately \$30,000,000, at the ordinary rate of exchange. The new lines are to be of standard gauge. Japan is also in the market for large quantities of electrical equipment.

KOREAN INDUSTRIES.
Hopes are being expressed among leading Koreans regarding the Korean Industrial investigation Commission. The Korean Industrial Conference, which includes almost all the leading Koreans as representatives, was opened at the Central Y.M.C.A. Hall at Seoul, and passed a resolution to be submitted to the Government-General, asking for the definite settlement of the industrial policy of Korea.

COTTON TRADE AND INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

In reply to representatives of the Lancashire cotton trade who waited upon him at the House of Commons with reference to the Indian import duties, Mr. Montagu said that to retrace their step of giving India fiscal independence would be fatal to the interests of the Empire and to Lancashire trade. It will be between India and Lancashire would become so acute as to jeopardise seriously the trade between the two countries for a long time to come. The Secretary of State for India added that they should make their appeal to the Government of India and to the Fiscal Commission which would decide the future tariff.

FINANCING SIBERIAN TRADE.

An understanding has been reached between the Bank of Korea and the Society for Promoting Russo-Japanese Trade with regard to the supply of funds. Acting on information from the Bank of Korea, the representatives of the Society are to proceed to the capital soon to fix definite terms in an interview with the deputies of the bank and of the Russo-Japanese Commercial Company. According to reports appearing in the Japanese papers, the terms already fixed provide that only small sums of money should be lent at first, though the limits of accommodation are not decided upon: the Russo-Japanese Commercial Company is to be responsible for the money lent. Financing will probably be in the form of the discount of drafts at 60 days' sight at a comparatively low rate, and so forth. When ultimate terms are settled, negotiations will be opened with the Specie Bank as well for its co-operation.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

S. S. "NILE"

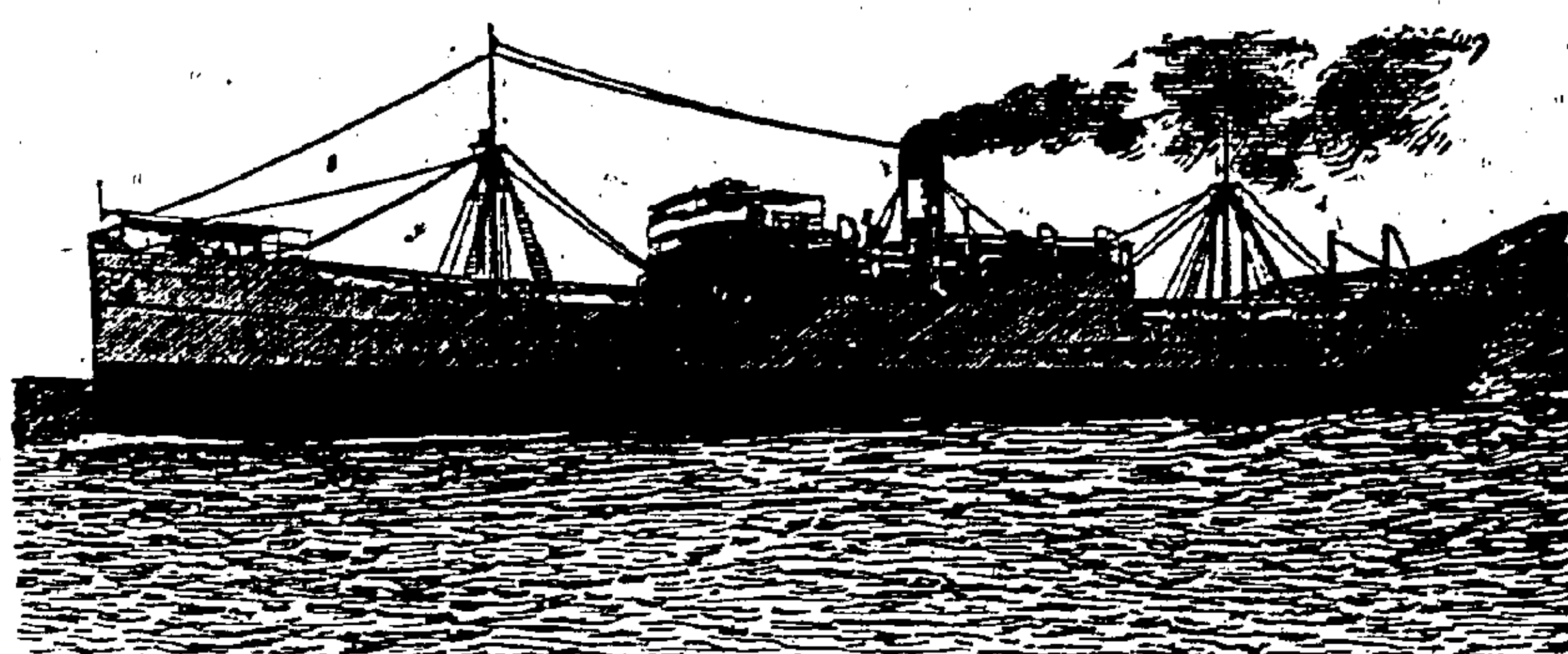
HONGKONG TO JAVA. HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.
November 13th. October 29th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.PRINCE'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE PASSENGER DEPT.
NO. 1934.ICE HOUSE STREET.
TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
NO. 2161.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition.
Western Union and WatkinsDock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	20 Oct. noon	Spore, Colombo & B'way
SARDINIA	6,600	29th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,000	12th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

G. APCAR	4,700	23rd Oct.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	14th Nov.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	6,100	21 Oct. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
BANCA	6,000	24 Oct. 10 a.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	26th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
NYANZA	7,000	26th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Must be put on board 24hrs. before sailing. X 24 & 144 lbs. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Callao Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.IYO MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct. at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.

MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th October.

DELACOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 27th October.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AKITA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 3rd November.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTOMI MARU (Omitting Penang) Saturday, 29th Oct.

SANUKI MARU ... Friday, 11th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct. at 11 a.m.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th November.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Haidis	Java	19th Oct.	25th Oct.	Batavia via Belawan Deli
Tjililong	Shanghai	26th Oct.	31st Oct.	Java
Tjitaroom	Java	28th Oct.	2nd Nov.	Shanghai
Tjiliboet	Japan	3rd Nov.	6th Nov.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Salcier	Java	in port	23rd Oct.	S'hai, F'isco, via Manila.
Tjilalak	Java	second half of Nov.		F'isco direct.
Tjiliboet	Java	second half of Dec.		F'isco direct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"

Sailing about 8th November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sailing on or about the 25th October.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sailing on or about the 20th November.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sailing on or about 7th November.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sailing the Beginning of December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
---------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers Sailing:

Marseilles, L'don, R'dam & H'burg ... City of Peking 29th Oct.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... City of Delhi 15th Nov.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

CLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" ...	19th October.
M.V. "GLENGLYLE" ...	10th November.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	7th Nov.	LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
"GLENIFFER" ...	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3636.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 21st Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Sat. 22nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
ROBE via Shanghai	Namsang	Sun. 23rd Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Tungshing		Sun. 23rd Oct. at d'light.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Mon. 24th Oct. at noon.
BANGKOK via Swatow Chumsang		Tues. 25th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo Wongsang		Tues. 25th Oct. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow Taksang		Tues. 25th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed. 2nd Nov. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returners from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Chaksang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 22nd Oct., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Sunning	21st Oct. at d'light.
SWATOW AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Teau	21st Oct. at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	21st Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	22nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kanchow	23rd Oct. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	25th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Szechuen	25th Oct. at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN	Huichow	28th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	29th Oct. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

Hongkong Oct. 20, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	W. C. Parmore	FRI. 21st Oct. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	E. Walker	TUES. 25th Oct. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 28th Oct. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea (Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU ... Sailing on or about 7th Nov.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU ... Sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

For further particulars please apply to:—

No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.

K. SUZUKI,

Second Floor of Princes Building. Tel. No. 2206. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MORE SHIPPING BOARD ALLEGATIONS.

Charges that operators to whom the Shipping Board allocated vessels "deliberately prayed upon the Board," were made in the Senate by Senator McCormick, who said it was a notorious fact that a certain operator had ordered a ship 1,600 miles from Manila to receive a cargo of coal, on which the operator made \$200 at a cost of \$12,000 to the Shipping Board. Senator King stated that twenty-five per cent. of the operating companies got allocations, to favorites, and that the Board had refused to sell ships when it had the chance, so that it could allocate them to favorites of the Board. He declared that Chairman Lasker of the Board should cancel these contracts even if shipping were tied up thereby.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT'S SHIPPING POWERS.

The High Court of Australia has decided in favour of the Federal Government in a suit in which the plaintiffs, comprising thirty bodies, including the States of Western Australia and Tasmania, claimed that vital sections of the Commonwealth Navigation Act were invalid. Tasmania is being very hard hit by the operation of the coastal clauses of the Act, which preclude overseas steamers carrying inter-State passengers unless they comply with the very onerous conditions laid down, and which British shipowners are apparently unwilling to do for obvious reasons. Not only will the Orient, P. and O. and other great liners not be allowed to carry inter-State passengers when they make their annual visits to Hobart to load fruit for the United Kingdom, but it is now announced that the large passenger steamers in the Hobart-Sydney-New Zealand trade are to be withdrawn from Tasmania. In the place of these fine passenger steamers, the Westralia, 2,384 tons, built 24 years ago, is to maintain a ten-day service between Hobart and Sydney.

ARMSTRONG'S RECORD.

With the launching of the Cunard liner Ansonia Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. brought up their shipbuilding output to a total of 3,000,000 tons, and in commemoration of the event they have issued a pamphlet illustrating a number of the ships they have put into the Tyne. There seems to be no branch of marine construction to examples of which they cannot point among the 1,000 vessels they have completed. Apart from some 200 warships of various kinds, the list includes passenger liners, cargo boats, oil tankers, ice-breakers, train ferries, and "special purpose" craft of all descriptions. Their Walker yard, where the first keel was laid in 1832, has turned out many war vessels of the smaller sizes but has been devoted mainly to mercantile work, and over 120 oil tankers have been built since the Glückauf, the pioneer vessel of that class, was launched in 1885. The Elswick yard had a proud record of warship construction until in 1913 it was found necessary, owing to the increasing size of the ships, to replace it by the Armstrong yard, lower down the river, where there are 10 slips capable of an output of 100,000 tons every year.

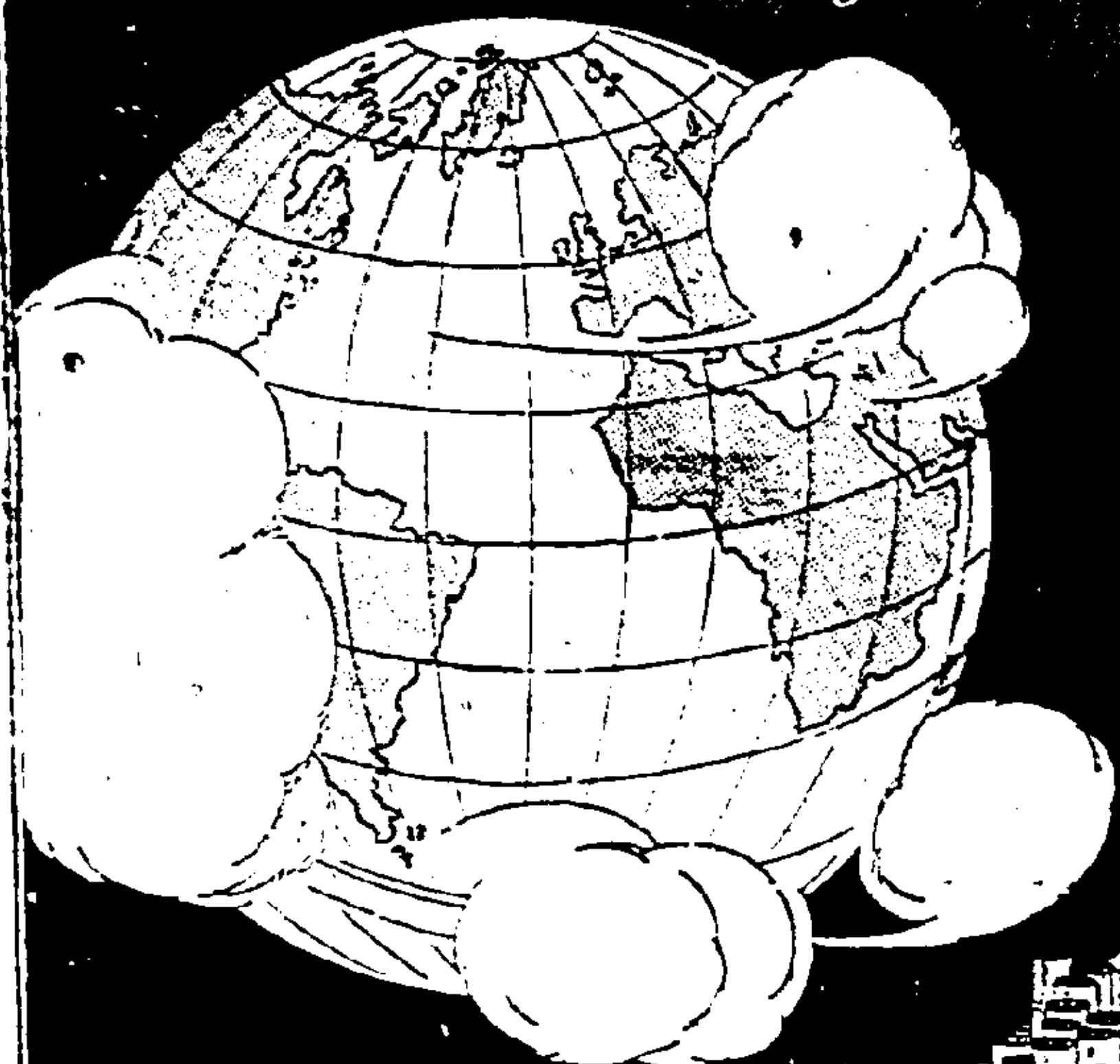
PROGRESS OF GERMAN SHIPBUILDING.

It is by no means impossible that 1921 will prove a record year for Germany's merchant shipbuilding. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a list of sea-going vessels which have already been launched from her yards since January 1, and it makes no pretence to be exhaustive. Figures are given for the capacity of fifty-seven of these vessels, and total up to 284,000 tons. In 1913, which was Germany's past best shipbuilding year, she completed 379,000 tons. At the close of that year she had 834,000 tons under construction, but, of course, the war prevented the completion of much of this. Of the vessels in the Allgemeine's list, ten are for Hamburg-America Line, six for Stunnes, five for the Australian Line, and four for foreign account. Not one is entered as for surrender to the Allies under the Peace Treaty. Seven were launched by Blohm and Voess, six by the big new Deutsche Werft, five by the Vulkan yard at Bremen. Hardly a day passes now without the resale to Germany of one of her surrendered steamers being recorded. A recent new development has been the temporary transfer of Scandinavian vessels to German management. A Stockholm owner explained this by the fact that the pay of a Swedish master is as much as that of an entire German crew.

NOTICES.

The Three Castles

Virginia Cigarettes



Smoked
round the
World.

Guaranteed
— manufactured
in England —

Made in — Regular,
Magnum and Super
Magnum Sizes —



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

MAX BEERBOHM'S CARTOONS.

Caricatures of Famous men
of the Sixties.

Max Beerbohm is a man who inhabits two worlds, says the *Daily Chronicle*. He is an inhabitant of London of the sixties and the seventies, although he was not born till 1872.

During the war, when he could not caricature events, of statesmen, he worked back into the sixties and drew a series of 20 cartoons of the pre-Raphaelites for Mr. Charles Hunter, who is one of the great art patrons of our time. This series is now on view at the Leicester Gallery, and ought to be bought by the nation.

VISION OF MILLAIS.

Max presents them all in their attitudes, with their furniture and everything complete. The young Millais is shown affrighted by a sudden vision of himself, in a sportsman's cap with "Cherry Ripe" seated on his knee.

"Mr. Morley, of Blackburn, on an afternoon in the spring of '69, introduces Mr. John Stuart Mill to Mr. D. G. Rossetti." Their common interest in woman is expected to bring them together. This is the finest bit of ironic humour in the series—Mill, the fore-runner of the Suffragette, and Rossetti who saw woman only as the Lotus Land Queen.

Theodore Watts and Frederic Shields are seen barring the way of Mr. Hall Caine to Rossetti, explaining that "You must not and shall not read any more of your literary efforts to our friend. They are, too—what shall I say—too luridly arresting, and are the allies of insomnia."

D. G. AND CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. Another shows Rossetti trying to induce his sister, the poetess, to have a dress made from some new Liberty fabrics and to give over looking like a pew-opener, and Christina replying, "You yourself always dress very simply."

A number of sculptures by Signor Riccardi, a young Italian, who has extensive practice in

WEATHER REPORT.

October 20d. 11h. 33m. Pressure is highest over Manchuria. It has decreased slightly from Weihaiwei to Foochow, and increased slightly at Yapa and Guam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 96.65 inches, against an average of 79.59 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap	E. winds, light to moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Oct. 20, 1921.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

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England, are also shown at the Leicester Galleries. They show very considerable talent and a real technical understanding. His portraits include Mr. Frederick Delius in bronze, which Sir Joseph Duveen has bought for presentation to the Tate Gallery. Lady Michelham, Lord Buckmaster, and Dyanne Karenne a Roman film star.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

1/T Demand	2/9
30 d/s	2/9 1/2
60 d/s	2/9 1/4
4 m/s	2/9 1/4
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	118 1/2
1/T Japan	113
1/T India	193 1/2
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	53 1/4
1/T New York	53 1/4
1/T Java	159 1/4
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	7 5/8
Demand, Paris	Nom.

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2 10/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 11
6 m/s. L/C	2 11 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	31 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco and New York	56 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	8 1/8
6 m/s. France	8 3/8
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	53 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	198 1/2
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	198 1/2
On Yokohama	113
Demand, Manila	110 1/4
Demand, Singapore	118 1/4
Demand, Batavia	159 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	75
Sovereign	Nom. 7.05
Gold leaf per Tael	45.40
Bar Silver, ready	39 3/4
forward	39 5/8
Bank of England rates	5 1/4
New York/London	3.89 1/4

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H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1/10 1/2 pm.
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RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. Aug. 30, 1921	W. L. Aug. 31, 1921
Wuchow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	29.00	29.40
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	6.90	7.60
Linkongchow, North "	+57.00	0	8.50	—
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	8.00	5.10
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	3.61	4.00

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TIME TABLE. WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

3.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

SATURDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

3.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

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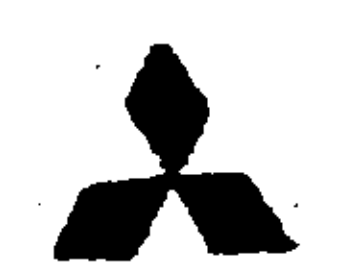
TIDE TABLE.

17th to 23rd Oct., 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 17	h. m. 2 11 3.3	h. m. 3 19 2.3	h. m. 2 11 3.3	h. m. 3 19 2.3
Tues. 18	h. m. 2 12 4.2	h. m. 3 20 3.2	h. m. 2 12 4.2	h. m. 3 20 3.2
Wed. 19	h. m. 2 13 5.1	h. m. 3 21 4.1	h. m. 2 13 5.1	h. m. 3 21 4.1
Thur. 20	h. m. 2 14 6.0	h. m. 3 22 5.0	h. m. 2 14 6.0	h. m. 3 22 5.0
Fri. 21	h. m. 2 15 6.9	h. m. 3 23 5.9	h. m. 2 15 6.9	h. m. 3 23 5.9
Sat. 22	h. m. 2 16 7.8	h. m. 3 24 6.8	h. m. 2 16 7.8	h. m. 3 24 6.8
Sun. 23	h. m. 2 17 8.7	h. m. 3 25 7.7	h. m. 2 17 8.7	h. m. 3 25 7.7

on morning; a afternoon

NOTICE.



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Yamamoto Hongkong Hotel,

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Misaaki Yamamoto Hongkong

Hotel, from Peking.

Snell King Edward Hotel, from

Shanghai.

Pike, from Shanghai.

Edmund McGrath, from Shang-

hai.

Purnyakanji c/o Enjoonego,

from Shanghai.

Desire, from Kobe.

Medina Eastwick, from Hau-

kow.

Suga, from Osaka.

Chuenchu, from Shanghai.

Hanshikwan Morrison Hill

Road, from Shanghai.

Chengyuetpor Great Eastern

Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kiahuat, from Amoy.

Taikongta, c/o Ewoohuo 51

West Telfordan, from Shanghai.

Xwongyuen, from Kobe.

8856, from Shanghai.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date	on date
Barometer	29.89	29.93	29.91
Temperature	81	75	82
Humidity	74	89	73
Wind Direction	E.S.E.	CALM	E.N.E.
Wind Force	2	0	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air
Temperature on the 19th 82

Lowest open air
Temperature on the 20th 75

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, Oct. 20.

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